The Courier-Journal.

VOL. XLI. LOUISVILLE, MONDAY, JULY 18, 1870. NEW SERIES NO. 661.

THE WAR.

News, Rumors, and Speculations from the European Capitals.

A General Engagement Reported on the Rhine Frontier.

Preparations of the Continental Powers for Possible Emergencies.

Military and Diplomatic Movements.

Etc, Etc, Etc.

[BY OCEAN CABLE.]

PARIS, July 17, A. M.—There is a rumor that an engagement has taken place near Forbach, resulting in a loss to the Prussians of 2,000 killed. French loss 1,000 killed. As yet the rumor can be traced to no reliable source.

The Emperor will issue a manifesto to the States of South Germany, asserting them of the good-will of France.

The war feeling takes entire control of the people. On Tuesday Duke de Grammont, after leaving the Senate Chamber, was greeted by crowds upon the streets with cheers and plaudits amounting to an ovation. A demonstration was made in front of the residence of M. Thiers, to express dissatisfaction at his course in the Corps Legislatif. This was followed by a demonstration in his favor. The latter, the Journal de France says, was not respectably supported, and was the work of unknown creatures.

Accounts from the provinces yesterday say the anti-Prussian demonstration was participated in by all ages and classes with the greatest enthusiasm.

SECOND DISPATCH.

Lepeuple Francais, the ministerial organ, contradicts the report that the French troops have been recalled from Rome, and denies any intention to recall them.

The governments of Holland and Italy will maintain absolute neutrality as between France and Prussia.

The report that bribes on the Belgium frontier had been destroyed is contradicted.

The Moniteur says England is much concerned for the welfare of Belgium. France desires that the neutrality of Belgium be maintained, but will require that Prussia be held to equal responsibility.

The Moniteur thinks after all England is more uneasy regarding the attitude of Prussia than of France in regard to Belgium neutrality.

The same journal uses friendly language toward Spain. It intimates that Prussia will be willing to support the father of the King of Portugal for the Spanish throne.

THIRD DISPATCH.

General Changarnier will be appointed to the command of the French reserves, and be named Marshal of France.

FOURTH DISPATCH.

A Secretary of the embassy will start to-night for Berlin, to deliver to the Prussian Government an official copy of the French declaration of war.

The Moniteur opens the list for national subscription to provide a fund to aid the Government in prosecuting the war. All Paris journals send numerous special correspondents to points where military operations are likely to be of interest.

Last night, by order of the Prussian authorities, railway and telegraphic communication between France and Prussia was destroyed.

FIFTH DISPATCH.

L' Opition Nationale, Prince Napoleon's organ says: "We learn from good authority that Italy has tendered to France letters with the option of either her friendly neutrality or unconditional aid." It adds: "Prussia has offered a province to Austria in exchange for an alliance."

SIXTH DISPATCH.

Last night M. Rouher announced to the Senate that the Duke of Grammont had informed him of the invasion of French territory by the Prussians. A force of the enemy had advanced as far as Sierck, in the province of Moselle, for the purpose of destroying the railroad at that point, but retired precipitately.

There is great activity in the fortresses of Rastadt.

The Baden soldiers, commanded by Prussian officers, man the ramparts. From this morning all communication by the new bridges between the right and left banks of the Rhine is interdicted.

Demonstrations of the most enthusiastic character continue in favor of war against Prussia.

SEVENTH DISPATCH.

The Journal Officiel denies the statement that Prussian troops have entered France. Telegrams on the subject are contradictory, the latest reports being that no force of Prussians had crossed the Rhine.

A decree is published calling upon all the members of the Garde Nationale and Garde Mobile, of the first three corps of the army, to report immediately at the chief towns of their departments in readiness for active service.

LONDON, July 17.—The British Foreign Office has not received official notice of the declaration of war between France and Prussia.

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Another lot right told the French Senate that Prussian troops had passed the frontier of Baden.

Italy and Denmark assure the powers of their intention to preserve neutrality.

MacMahon, Bazaine, and Canrobert will command three corps of the French army.

The troops of Saxony are in motion. The Dutch reserves have been ordered to protect the frontier.

The North German Parliament meets on the 20th to vote the necessary credits for war purposes.

Belgium relies upon British, French, and Prussian assurances of neutrality for the immunity of her territory.

MUNICH, July 17.—The Bavarian army, including the reserve corps, has been ordered to take the field.

HAMBURG, July 17.—King William has sent to the Chamber of Commerce of this city a grateful acknowledgment of the patriotic address of that body. He regrets that which the honor of Germany exacts, but will do his duty, leaving events in the hands of God.

PARIS, July 17.—The reported meeting of the High Courts of Justice is indefinitely postponed and a general amnesty will be proclaimed to cover all cases before that court, except those for conspiracy against the life of the Emperor.

The Monteur asserts that the Spanish Council has notified the deputies there would be no necessity for a meeting of the Cortes on the 12th inst., in consequence of the withdrawal of Leopold from the candidature.

PARIS, July 17.—After the session yesterday the Senate proceeded in a body to St. Cloud, where they were received by the Emperor and Empress. M. Rouher, the President, said: "The Senate thanks the Emperor for permission of expressing to the throne its patriotic sentiments. A monarchical combination, injurious to the prosperity and national future of France, has arisen. Its members, in defiance of the wishes of the country, have declared war against Prussia. On your representations, Prince Leopold renounced the throne of Spain. Spain, who returns our friendship, has requested a candidate as becoming to France. Without doubt immediate danger was thus avoided, but our legitimate complaint remains. Was it not evident that a foreign power, in prejudice our honor and interests, was about to disturb the balance of power in Europe? Had we not the right to demand of that power guarantees against a possible recurrence of such an attempt? This is refused and the dignity of a Prince insulted. Your Majesty draws the sword and the country is with you, eager for the occasion. You have waited too long, but during the time you have raised to perfection the military organization of France. By your care France is prepared. Her enthusiasm proves that, like your Majesty, she will not tolerate wrong. Let our august Empress become again the depository of imperial power. The great bodies of State surround Her Majesty with absolute devotion. The nation has faith in her wisdom and energy. Let your majesty resume with noble confidence the command of the legions he lead at Magenta and Solferino. If peril has come, the hour of victory is near, and soon a gratified country will decree to her children the honors of triumph. Soon Germany will be freed from the domination which has oppressed her, and peace will be restored to Europe through the glory of our army. Your Majesty, who recently received proof of the national good will, may then once more devote yourself to reforms, the realization of which is only retarded. Thus only is needed to conquer."

The Emperor warmly thanked the President and members of the Senate.

PARIS, July 17, 10 p. m.—Regiments are passing through the streets to-night on their way to the frontier. Great crowds gathered on the sidewalks and wildly cheer as they pass. No opposition to the war is manifested. The press denounce the speech of Thiers.

FLORENCE, July 17.—A great popular demonstration was made here to-day against France. Crowds collected in front of the Foreign Office and German Embassy, with shouts of "Down with France," "Viva Italian Neutrality," "Viva Prussia."

PARIS, July 17.—The Journal du Soir publishes the following official reports: Decrees have been issued creating a fourth battalion for regiments of infantry, and a sixth squadron for regiments of cavalry. Gen. Autemarre, who commanded the National Guard of Paris, has been appointed commander-in-chief of the Imperial Guard.

The regiments in the barracks at Ecole Militaire have received orders to march on Monday. The military posts in Paris made vacant by the departure of troops have been occupied by the Imperial Guard. All troops in garrison in the Central Department of French have received orders to depart for the frontier.

PARIS, July 17, Evening.—The Empress arrived in Paris to-day from St. Cloud, and received a popular welcome of the most enthusiastic character. The Emperor leaves for the field Wednesday.

The loan of six months treasury bonds, five hundred million francs, was taken up in a few hours. The Credit Foncier and the Bank of France made efforts to monopolize the entire amount.

Paseports were sent to Count de Solenis, in charge of the affairs of the Prussian Legation, the moment news was received that the Prussian troops had violated the frontier.

Two hundred and eighty thousand French troops are ready to cross into Germany.

The Zouaves from Africa are disembarking at Marseilles.

A council of Ministers, the Emperor presiding, was held at St. Cloud to-day.

The Chambers will probably dissolve at the end of the present week after voting the budget. La Patrie says news from Denmark and the Duchies is excellent. The hatred against Prussia is great. If their governments hesitate to take part in the present conflict the people will rise against them. In Hanover there is great agitation and the Prussian general commanding that province has asked for re-enforcements.

The Prussian Government has given stringent orders not to permit the circulation of the French proclamation to the German population. A great number of the French circulars are being distributed throughout Germany.

It is stated that private subscriptions for the French army are now opened all over France, and that money and other gifts are pouring in. The enthusiasm is overwhelming.

STUTTGART, via London, July 17.—The army of Wurtemburg has been ordered to take the field, and the Chambers have been convoked.

LONDON, July 17.—Advices from Berlin represent that Prince Royal Frederick William takes command of the armies of the States of South Germany.

A telegram from Posth states that the chiefs of different parties in Hungary had met there and adopted resolutions of sympathy with France, and declaring that every victory of France would be a victory for Hungary.

ANTWERP, July 17.—The American squadron off Flushings has been joined by the English channel fleet.

LONDON, July 17.—The war enthusiasm in France is very great. People offer to pay double taxes. The police are obliged to protect the residence of Thiers and Favre, who made speeches against the war. Prussia proposes to invade France with an immense force.

ROME.

ROME, July 17.—In the Ecumenical Council last week a protest was read by the presiding Father against the calumnies of the public press. It was unanimously approved by the Bishop.

The fourth public congregation was held to-day.

The sessions of the Council will not be suspended after the promulgation of the new dogma, but many bishops will be permitted to return home. Cardinals Rauscher, Swartzenburg, and Mathiere, and the Archbishops of Paris and Lyons, voted against infallibility. Twenty-five French bishops voted against the dogma and ten voted conditionally.

SPAIN.

MADRID, July 17.—A proposal is under discussion here to confer for three years the royal attributes on Regent Serrano.

General Prim will go to Vichy.

GREECE.

ATHENS, July 15, via PARIS, July 17.—There is a crisis in the Greek Cabinet, consequent offquarrels among the ministers.

ST. LOUIS.

An Expression in Favor of Prussia—Death of a Prominent Citizen—More Chinese.

ST. LOUIS, July 17.—A mass meeting of Germans has been called to meet to-morrow night at the court-house to express their sympathy for their brethren now in the field against France, and approve the course of Prussia.

Gen. Thos. L. Price, a very prominent and well-known citizen of this State, died at his residence, in Jefferson City, last evening.

About 350 more Chinese arrived to-day and left for Tennessee.

WASHINGTON.

The European War the Absorbing Topic.

What Effect it will have on American Interests.

Frelinghuysen Accepts the English Mission.

The Present Situation of Indian Affairs.

Capt. Hall to have Charge of the Arctic Expedition.

Etc, Etc., Etc.

[Special Telegraphic Correspondence Courier-Journal.]

THE WAR.

WASHINGTON, July 17.—The European situation absorbs what little of domestic interest is left in Washington. Nothing else of a public nature is talked of. The opinions expressed by home and foreign officials agree that the war will be of short duration, even if two battles are fought, and that in any event will be of benefit to this country by increasing the credit of our national securities abroad, and in the end lowering the price of gold. Secretary Boutwell takes this view of it, and looks for an advance in the price of bonds in European markets at an early day.

THE COMMERCIAL MARINE.

The President yesterday expressed his regret that Congress had done nothing for the relief of the commercial marine of the United States, and added the fear that the American mails would, as a last resort, have to be sent to Europe in the British lines. The Postoffice Department telegraphed to the postmaster of New York yesterday that this Government could not undertake to protect the North German steamers that carried our mails. The department has information that a New York company will at once organize an American line to carry the United States mails.

MR. FISH AND MINISTER BANCROFT

has not notified the President formally of his acceptance of the mission to England, but it is learned that he will not decline it, as has been reported. His business interests are such that he may be detained some time before sailing for England.

INDIAN MATTERS.

The Secretary of the Interior and Commissioner Parker had an interview with the President yesterday relative to the Indian situation and the continuance of what is known as the peace policy, as provided for in the new Indian appropriation bill. The dispatches from the West are adverse to the policy of conciliation before the poison from the bite of a mad dog begins to show its presence in the system, thus to prevent hydrophobia, which rarely more or less than that period. A remarkable experiment in the interests of science was once made: 138 dogs were collected which had either been bitten by mad dogs or inoculated with the foam freshly collected from the mad animals. Of this number 63 were mad—that is, with a few days had each of them at intervals from twenty to ninety days. It appears that instances of hydrophobia occur much less frequently in southern than in northern latitudes. South America is said to be entirely free from it. The months in which the largest number of cases of the disease have been reported are September, November and December. This leads to show, considering the long period usually required for the development of the poison, that the greatest number of persons are bitten about the time of the dog days. There are conflicting opinions as to whether the bite of a dog which is simply angry and not mad may produce hydrophobia. The authorities quoted by Dr. Garrish maintained the negative of this question. It has been stopped, however, by the German school of physicians that rabies may thus be engendered. When one has been bitten by a dog, Dr. Garrish argues, the dog must be killed on suspicion of rabidness. Let him be kept in order that the physician may be aided in construing subsequent symptoms of the person bitten. When hydrophobia has once been developed it appears that no medical skill has ever yet availed to save the life of the victim. But it appears that where there is reason to believe that hydrophobic poison has been communicated it may be eliminated from the system if measures be taken before the period of "incubation" has expired. It was stated by one of the physicians present, Dr. Steri, at the conclusion of Dr. Garrish's lecture, that the celebrated Dr. Youatt had been bitten by rabid animals thirteen times, once on the lip by a mad cat. Dr. Steri also said that he himself had been bitten by a mad dog two years ago. In these cases the effect of the poison had been prevented by immediate excision of the parts bitten and the application of the nitrate of silver. Dr. Garrish alluded to the various powerful remedies which had been unsuccessfully applied, and gave his own decision in favor of the vapor bath as an effective means of eliminating the poison from the system. The most of those present concurred in this view; and it was stated to be, in effect, the same plan that was successfully employed by the Indians in rattlesnake bites, viz: The exciting of the capillary action to convey the poison out. The use of stimulants for their supposed effect of neutralizing the poison of a rabid dog or rattlesnake was strongly condemned. Dr. Garrish said it is apparent that there is great uncertainty as to the signs of madness in the dog. It is assured that the rabid dog never has fits—that the symptom of epilepsy is the clear proof that there is no rabies. On the other hand, a rabid dog does not shun the water. They will stand and lap the water with no spasm attending the effort to swallow, but swallowing little on account of the invariable paralysis of the muscles about the jaws and throat—a sign by which a rabid dog may be detected. At the conclusion of Dr. Garrish's lecture, there were numerous comments offered upon the subject, and the general opinion expressed. Some of the physicians stated that they had never had, in the course of their experience, to treat a case of hydrophobia. "Dr. Garrish said that he had had a great many, in the course of nearly 40 years' practice. The apothecary of the Dispensary, Mr. Romig, said that he had had numerous applications for relief on account of dog-bites, in which cases the parties suffered from apprehension of rabies; that he had always advised, in such cases, that the dog be kept in confinement for a few days, until it could be seen whether he was actually rabid; but that he knew of no case of hydrophobia having been the result. The substance of some remarks in the same connection, alluded to the too prevalent folly of over-indulgence in stimulating drinks, showing that this cause the physician's labors were greatly augmented.

The Chinese Quarter in San Francisco.

[From the San Francisco Bulletin.]

The Board of Health held a meeting yesterday and received a deputation from the Anti-Coolie Association, who presented a written statement on the condition of the Chinese quarter of the city. They ask the attention of the board to the shocking condition of that quarter, and say that no language can adequately describe the crowded, filthy and abominable condition of Chinese life in this city. It "disgusts" them and "sickens them to smell it." Some houses have 500 lodgers, some 1,000, and in the Globe Hotel, standing on ground 60x80 and three stories high, there are 2,500 people (thriving hotel). In some places they say Chinamen have burrowed dens even beneath the streets; holes that would "not admit a coffin." There are innumerable subterranean dens where gambling is carried on, and other evils that "cannot be named are habitually committed." "To these caverns," says the deputation, "Chinese women of ill-fame are smuggled in for treatment, and, if not cured, they seldom escape, for the killing of such is justifiable by their terrible secret rites." The Chinese disregard all sanitary laws.

The deputation give some statistics to show how much air people need for health in dwellings, boarding houses and hotels. They say that the Chinese here carry out their laws independently of ours; they hold subterranean courts, have judges and executioners, and inflict the death penalty on any of their race who may reveal any of their secret doings to Americans. They believe there are 2,500 prostitutes in the quarter, and describe their places of abode. They complain that nothing has been done toward enforcing the law for vaccinating Chinamen on their arrival here, and charge that the wealthy Chinese corruptly influence public officers.

In conclusion, they pray the Board to interfere and prevent at once a threatened small epidemic, and a violent, popular outbreak. They pray that the "vaccination law" may be strictly enforced, that the Chinese be compelled to move out of the city, and that a staff of fearless health officers be employed to invoke any remedy which the law affords to remove them. This document was signed by Thomas Mooney, George Fisher, Hirsh Duffy and Henry T. Bray, and was tabled for further consideration.

The Most Striking Failure of Congress.

[From the New York Tribune.]

The most striking failure of this Congress, thus far, has been in its neglect to dispose of the lingering remnants of the reconstruction question by the prompt admission of Georgia on terms honorable to her and to us, till the last hours of last night's session, and the entire failure to pass a liberal and generous bill of amnesty. We cannot believe that at the next session Congressmen can so fail to read the signs of the times, or to comprehend that generosity to our late enemies and the National safety and prosperity must go hand in hand.

NEW YORK.

OUR OWN MARKET REPORT.

Specially Telegraphed to the Courier-Journal.

ALBANY, N. Y., July 17.—Six thousand beeves arrived during the week. The market closed dull for light animals and fully ½c lower. Good heavy stock brought last week's figures and were in demand. W. E. Alexander sold 94 Illinois beeves, averaging 1,600 pounds, at 7½c. J. W. Mix, 80 Illinois, averaging 1,570 lbs, at 6¾c. Sales were made of entirely running to 1,300 lbs at 6¾ (only) 1,500 at 6¾@6c. 15,000 sheep and lambs arrived this week. The heavy run caused a very marked decline in prices, and both are fully ½c per lb lower. Four loads of State and six of Western remain on hand unsold. Many loads have gone through in first hands. O. M. McGrowe sold 230 head of Canada lambs, at 8½c, averaging 65 lbs. Dillenback 230 State lambs, averaging 55 lbs, at 8¾c; 91 Canada lambs, averaging 61 lbs, at 9½c; 300 Canada sheep, averaging 105 lbs, at 7c; 200 State sheep, averaging 74 lbs, at 5¼c; 91 State sheep, averaging 97 lbs, at 6c; 109 State lambs, averaging 56 lbs, at 8 1-16c. Chas. Elliott—200 State sheep, averaging 74 lbs, at 5¾c. Milk cows—90 at $46@95 per head. Hogs—But one sale to-day of two cars Illinois, averaging 250 lbs, at 9c per lb; 8,000 arrived.

[To the Associated Press.]

THE WAR.

NEW YORK, July 17.—Several preachers today referred to the European war. Boechter reviewed the wars of the present century, he complimented England, and expressed his sympathy for Prussia in the present war, but said it was a war of despots for no principle of right or justice. He called upon the United States to stand a pacific observer of the conflict.

The Germans of Newark, at a mass meeting to-day, pledged their support to Prussia with money, and if necessary with men. A resolution was passed calling for a special session of Congress to form a defensive and offensive alliance between Germany and America. The resolution will be forwarded to Gen. Grant and the Prussian Government.

THE HEAT.

Eight cases of sunstroke, two fatal, occurred to-day.

A Terrible Accident.

PHILADELPHIA, July 17.—A carriage containing a family named Gregory, from Lynn, was crossing between the depot platform and the four o'clock train from Camden for Cape May, at Woodbury station, yesterday afternoon, by mistake, when and since were killed, and the remaining occupant had both legs cut off.

HYDROPHOBIA.

Synopsis of a Lecture by Dr. Garrish Before a New York Medical Board.

[From the New York Tribune.]

It appears to have been a characteristic of at least some of the intensely-hot summers of times past that dogs and wolves went mad. The number of cases of hydrophobia annually recorded has fluctuated a great deal, and some localities have suffered much from it for a season or two, while others near by for a long time escaped. All animals and even poultry are susceptible of contagion from rabies. Actual contact with the saliva of a rabid animal with a wounded or abraded surface is required for the development of hydrophobia. It is generally supposed that the poison enters the animal bites through the clothes the poison does not reach the system. On this point the speaker referred to the case of a lady who, in sewing up a rent in her dress, which had been made by a rabid dog, passed a thread across her mouth, from which she imbibed the poison and soon died. In regard to the quotation before the poison from the bite of a mad dog begins to show its presence in the system, there is no rule, but it is more rarely more or less than that period. A remarkable experiment in the interests of science was once made: 138 dogs were collected which had either been bitten by mad dogs or inoculated with the foam freshly collected from the mad animals. Of this number 63 were mad—that is, with a few days had each of them at intervals from twenty to ninety days. It appears that instances of hydrophobia occur much less frequently in southern than in northern latitudes. South America is said to be entirely free from it. The months in which the largest number of cases of the disease have been reported are September, November and December. This leads to show, considering the long period usually required for the development of the poison, that the greatest number of persons are bitten about the time of the dog days. 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SOUTH.

Carpet-Baggers and Scalawags Done up by the Louisville Press.

"DEAD DOGS TELL NO TALES."

"BECAUSE SHE DIDN'T KISS ME HER."

[From the Atlanta Intelligencer.]

John Carpenter, a beneficiary under the Fifteenth amendment, cast a white man to be arrested yesterday for assault and battery. The evidence showed that John had called a young lady by her name without the prefix "Miss," and when the young man taxed him the reason for so doing, John replied "because she didn't call me Mr.," whereupon the white man "went for him" in the way of speedy settlement from the premises. The jury, of course, returned a verdict of "not guilty."

MAJOR GRIMBALL'S IN THE LOYAL LEAGUE.

[From a Columbus (Ga.) Paper.]

In the Circuit Court Tuesday, Cato Daves, Jo Hahn and Zack Alexander, all freedmen, and the two first Major Generals in the Loyal League, were tried for burglary—entering the store of John Maher and stealing provisions therefrom. The case was on when the jury rendered a verdict of guilty without delay. Zack Alexander got off by the confession of one of the others that he was innocent of the crime. The court will probably give them several years in the penitentiary.

LOOK TO YOUR SAFES.

[From the Columbus (Ga.) Index.]

A fact is furnished us by a gentleman of this city which ought to put the white people on their guard in the character of the washerwomen to whom they entrust their apparel. For some time he and his wife have noticed the careless way in which their clothing has been "done up." Pieces would come home, after over a week's absence, stained, rust-marked, scented, sometimes torn, and with the always customary number of buttons rubbed off. They bore it patiently till patience ceased to be a virtue, and then the wife resolved to interview the washerwoman for information. She arrived at the house just in time to hear a quarrel between two of them, in which one was loudly accusing the other of wearing her employer's linen, and called on the lady, as she entered the door, to bear witness to the fact. To her surprise and indignation it was even so—the wench had on some of her linen that had been send out the week previous! An after examination of the accuser provoked the consoling news that it was of no use to turn off the guilty person—that nine-tenths of the women in the washing business will keep back the clothing and linen of their employers to use on their own persons. Look to your safes, ladies, to-day!

Think of it, refined ladies of Columbus! A vile negro wench beguiling your pure apparel with their filthy odors. Think of it, starchy gentlemen! A brutal ebon dandy sporting your best linen in walking with his Dinah these sultry Sunday noons! Ween clothing is not a week, and comes back stained and soiled, be sure black mail (and female) has been levied upon it!

A CARPETBAGGER WHO WHIPPED AND ABANDONED HIS WIFE.

[From the Tuscaloosa (Ala.) Monitor.]

A few weeks ago this upright community was thrown into some degree of angor, if not of wonder, by the news that old John Purcell, alias "Big Ugly," had abruptly departed for parts unknown, abandoning his long-suffering wife and children to the more tender mercies of a disheartened world. Purcell, as a well known, has figured in days not long past, in the dominion of extinct Radicalism; and during the reign of terror exercised by his unchecked sway he was rewarded for his ugliness and rascality by a gift of the little office of marshal. Notwithstanding his own ugly, published assertions that their wedded existence was as happy as that of Darby and Joan, yet the evidence is abundant to sustain the charge of cruelty against him for the crime of wife-beating. It is a singular thing, and a seeming contradiction to the first law of nature, that most wives cling to the husband who abuses them, palliate their sins, but also defend them strenuously when they are assailed by the public for dastardly misconduct. In less than an hour after the inhuman Radical wretch, Purcell, left his wife and little one, the latter suddenly died in a spasm. His wife telegraphed to them to Randolph station of the fact, begging him to hasten home and see the child buried. He inhumanly telegraphed back to put it in the ground at once, for he wouldn't return. Before departure, the gorgonian old monster sold his house, pocketed the money, and left his wife minus every comforts, even a roof to shelter her from rain and sunshine. We learn that her father—old man Burroughs, who is likewise a noted Radical worshipper—opened his capacious gizzard sufficiently to cram after her, to remove her to the paternal roof, some miles in the country. But she did not go. This is but one of many cases of Radical scoundrelism, and Purcell stands by no means solitary and alone in such conduct.

A CARPET-BAGGER WHO IS THE INSTRUMENT OF THEFT.

[From the Albany (Ga.) News.]

"I have a record which I am not ashamed to leave behind." So says Varney Gaskill, who prostitutes innocence and boasts of his triumph—he who is the instrument of theft, and returns State's witness to destroy his accomplices. Not ashamed of his record? And is such a self-confessed knave and petty shyster to be believed? Others may credit his statements, but we cannot. The man who makes a record of infamy, and uncovers it to expose and injure his co-conspirators, is unworthy of belief; and if this creature had ever borne character for veracity, his conduct in this Bullock-Angier muddle should forever preclude him from the stand as a witness, and from society as a gentleman. His oily tongue, smooth speech and pliant policy should no longer serve as a panopoly for devices and villainy; and his smiling confessions and whining apologies for guilt should cease to be a passport to forgiveness, as though to find clemency in the pardoning power of the evil spirit he serves.

While we believe nothing that he has testified, because he has sworn to it, yet there may be truth in his statements; and whether true or false, the "record" developes total depravity, and justifies the people of Georgia in discarding his testimony, and pronouncing him infamous.

Below we give the last phase of his character, and in part of the "record" he is not ashamed of. Comment on the exercise of executive clemency under the circumstances and before accusation, is unnecessary:

HEADQ'RS MILITARY DIST. OF GA.,
ATLANTA, GA., MAY 27, 1870.

To all Whom it May Concern—Greeting:

Whereas, Varney A. Gaskill, of the county of Fulton, State of Georgia, did, in, or about the month of December, A. D., 1869, directly give railroad bonds and money, unto Nelson L. Angier, treasurer, an officer of this State, as a bribe to influence the behavior of said Nelson L. Angier, treasurer; and

Whereas, The said Varney A. Gaskill has freely, fully and frankly confessed to all his acts and doings in that regard, to the end that the truth might be made public and the ends of justice accomplished; and

Whereas, The said Varney A. Gaskill, believing himself in danger of prosecution, has made petition for Executive pardon for the violation of law as above recited.

Now, therefore, I do hereby fully and freely pardon the said Varney A. Gaskill of any and all offenses, for which he may be guilty of in the course of some remarks in the same connection, alluded to the too prevalent folly of over-indulgence in stimulating drinks, showing that this cause the physician's labors were greatly augmented.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Executive Department, at the Capitol, the day and year above written.

RUFUS B. BULLOCK, Governor.

By the Governor.

R. L. ATKINSON, Secretary.

July 1, 1870.

Crop Prospects in the United States.

[From the New York World.]

The season thus far has been all that could be desired for the planting, growth and ripening of the great staples of the United States. Isolated cases of drought in a few localities and an excessive fall of rain in others there have undoubtedly been; but those were necessary to make the planet habitable. A favorable aspect of affairs. April and May were sufficiently cool to prevent premature growth and blossoming; June was warm and forcing; July thus far, a satisfactory successor to June. As yet, however, the hay crop is the only one that can be said to be fully secured. It is not, probably, ever been larger than this season, or housed in better condition. The crop of winter wheat is mostly harvested, only a small portion thereof now remaining in the fields. In that portion of the United States which lies east of the Rocky Mountains the crop of winter wheat has never been larger or of better quality than now. From all the districts in which winter wheat is grown comes the uniform report of a large yield and superior quality and condition. Of spring wheat the reports are not so favorable; and yet nothing has come to us to excite any serious apprehension of a deficiency. The acreage is rather less; drought has done some damage, at least the growth of the straw has been stunted; but our later advices report rains in the spring-wheat districts, and any mischief that has been done may probably be repaired before the ripening of the crop; but any deficiency must be compared with a deficiency last year, which caused by a late season and the unusual floods which occurred during and immediately after the harvest of spring wheat. Corn, having had a favorable June, promises to do much better than last year, and oats rarely as well.

It is too early to speculate definitely upon cotton. It may be remarked, however, that complaints are much less numerous than in previous seasons. Tobacco also promises a large yield.

Of vegetable fruits there has been no end, and they have been sold extremely low. The high price of sugar, the result of the high import duty, is one great cause of the unsatisfactory state of the markets for fruit, by adding greatly to the cost of preserving them.

The intense and prolonged hot weather suggests the query whether it does not present unusually early frosts next fall. They would be disastrous to cotton, corn, and tobacco.

A newly-discovered Chinese poem, *Li Sao*, written 300 years before Christ, is said to prove that the existence of America was known to the Chinese at that time.

ARKANSAS.

Cotton and Corn—Politics—A Barbecue and Tournament.

[Correspondence of the Courier-Journal.]

FLAT BAYOU,
JEFFERSON CO., ARK., July 9.

As Louisville enjoys a large portion of Arkansas trade, and is thus so immediately and deeply interested in our prosperity and progress, I thought a few lines from this section would be interesting to you. We have had a fine crop season so far, and both cotton and corn, of which I raised a large crop last year, look splendid. The weather is very favorable for cotton, and is growing very fine. Corn is in the silk and tasseled almost made; cotton is in bloom, and if the weather continues as favorable it will yield near a bale to the acre. Farmers feel encouraged and hopeful, and your merchants should be the same, for a large portion of the proceeds will go to your city for merchandise.

The "political pot" begins to boil with us. For months I had almost come to the conclusion that I had found a place where politics were never agitated. Both parties have called conventions to nominate candidates for Congress. The Democratic District Convention will meet in Camden on the 26th of July. Our county convention met in Pine Bluff to-day, and selected delegates to the Camden Convention, instructing them to vote for the renomination of the present incumbent, Hon. A. H. C. Rogers, who will doubtless receive the nomination without opposition, as his course in Congress has given general satisfaction to his constituents.

The spirit of chivalry which pervades the youth of the Southern States is among us. Yesterday we had an old fashioned neighborhood barbecue and tournament, which, although gotten up on short notice, was a perfect success. The ladies groaned under their savory loads of pork, sheep, venison, &c. The riding was very good for amateurs, the successful knight, Mr. H. C. Fuv taking all honor of the day, and the two next, Geo. W. Taylor and S. D. Mays, taking eight each. Miss Maggie Brown was crowned Queen of Love and Beauty, Miss Sallie Leslie first maid of honor, and Miss Minnie Beckman second maid of honor.

Courier-Journal.

DAILY EDITION.

LOUISVILLE:

MONDAY MORNING, JULY 18, 1870.

KENTUCKY NEWS.

Judge W. S. Hoke, of Flemingsburg, is named as a candidate for Congress.

A flood in Carroll county, Wednesday night did great damage to the wheat which had been stacked.

Mr. William Sorrell died near Spottsville, Washington county, on the 13th inst., at the advanced age of almost ninety years.

A suit that has been pending nearly years was decided in Bath county last week. The costs are more than the value of the property.

A pic-nic was given by the colored people of Mount Blue Knob on Joseph's Glassbrook, Wm. Gray, and Enoch Cowdom (of color), who have been confined for months in the jail of Marion county, under judgment of the Federal Court for an alleged assault upon a negro.

There is an awkward muddle among the cows in the neighborhood of Bagdad, Shelby county. Two calves were taken from the wrong three calves between them, and cannot settle the points as to which were the old calf. They both claim it, and the owner is at a loss to know how to arbitrate between them.

The Bowling Green Democrat says: "The heavy rain which fell last Sunday night, and the wind accompanying it, certainly injured to a great extent the wheat crop. The storm was not over one mile wide. We have heard of one farmer in the county who was almost entirely loser. Perhaps one-fourth of it is down too badly to pay for the cutting."

Mr. Noel Sweeney, living four miles from Bowling Green, has on his farm a pig with five legs. The fifth leg starts from the point of the left shoulder blade, extends over the shoulder and hangs down on the right side. The leg is divided into four well-defined toes or sections. The pig is as large and thrives as well as any of the same litter.

The Woodford Weekly says: "A large blue heron was killed near Versailles last Wednesday. The bird is not gaudy, but rich in plumage, and that is all, we suppose, for its flesh is not edible. The measurement from tip to tip is five feet nine inches, and from beak to feet four feet five inches. The shot was made by Master Eddy Wasson, of Versailles, a boy of eleven years, the heron being on the wing."

The Franklin Sentinel says: "We learn with regret that a son and step-son of Mr. John Horn, near Stevenson church, in this county, aged 18 and 21 years, met with death under circumstances unusually painful, on the second day of this month. It appears that they were fooling about a well that contained a good deal of water," and the oldest one tossed some marbles to the bottom of it, and told his brother that if he would go down and get them he might have them, when he readily consented to, and went down on a ladder that was in the well; but he had hardly reached the bottom before he became speechless and helpless, and soon died. The other, fearing something was wrong, ventured down, to find him a corpse. He started back, but only reached within a few feet of the top, and exclaimed to those that had come to the scene that "he was dead as hell," then dropped back a victim to the same dreadful fate. The bodies were, after much trouble, recovered and buried."

SOUTHERN NEWS.

Plenty of rain at Huntsville, Ala., on the 13th.

Mr. Steadman, an estimable lady of Montgomery, Ala., is dead.

John Robinson's circus opens at Greenville, Texas, on the 20th inst.

A North Carolina exchange heads its State news "Spirits of Turpentine."

The first grapes of the season appeared in the Memphis market on Friday last.

A concert was given at Bristol, Tenn., last week for the benefit of "a lady in town."

The Very Rev. J. F. O'Neill, a prominent Catholic divine of Savannah, Ga., is dead.

The City Bakeries of Mobile are reported $125 for lager beer consumed on the Fourth.

Henry Patterson was taken sick and died very suddenly at Wilmington, N. C., on last Wednesday.

Mr. James Rice, a prominent citizen of Memphis, died at Allegheny Springs, Va., on Monday last.

There is a family residing in Alexandria, Va., which has living representatives of five generations.

A large number of hands are busy on the foundations of the Grand Union Passenger Depot at Atlanta, Ga.

Peas supplies sell for $1 50 per bushel at Clarksville, Tenn. Blackberries are abundant at 50c per water-bucketful.

Haynes City, Kansas, has a female constable, and the young men are in constant dread that she may have an attachment for them.

Jonson died at Huntsville, Ala., on the 11th instant from the effects of sticking a needle in his foot, causing lockjaw.

B. F Baynes, of Greenville, Tenn., was badly scalded by the explosion of a coffee pot which he had filled during a day or two ago.

A Joe Gaylord, agent of Skiff & Gaylord's Minstrels, has been doing Dalton, Ga., and the Herald, of that place, wants him "passed around."

The tariff on wheat from Chattanooga to Baltimore via the W. & A. railroad, Savannah or Charleston has been fixed at thirty-six cents per bushel.

Abram Barb, Esq., one of the oldest and best citizens of McMinn county, Tenn., died in the vicinity of Anthens, Tenn., on Saturday, the 9th inst.

Judge A. B. Longstreet, the author of "Georgia Scenes," and formerly President of the University of Mississippi, died at Oxford, Mississippi, on the 11th inst.

At Knoxville, Tenn., they have an organization calling themselves the "Do Club." Another is soon to be organized to be called the "Do Nothing Club."

Four hundred and sixty-three Chinamen arrived at Chattanooga, Tenn., on the 14th. These are from the West, most of them having worked on the Pacific railroad.

The next question to be discussed by the Irish Literary Association of Memphis, Tenn., is this: "Resolved, That a general European war would benefit the United States."

Thomas Wallace, a Scotchman, and a tanner by trade, was killed by a young man, George Steely, at the tannery of Caldwell & Son, in Scottsboro, Ala., Monday evening.

The report of the crops in Red River county, Texas, is chiefly unfavorable. Recently travelers from west of there report good crops of corn and cotton almost everywhere.

The Vicksburg Herald suggests that, as the capital buildings at Jackson are unsafe, the Radical Legislature of Mississippi should immediately be sent to the penitentiary and kept there.

There is a heavier demand for private residences in Montgomery than at any period since the war, notwithstanding the large number lately finished or now in course of erection.

Two boys, sons of Mrs. Wilson and William Courtney, living some three miles from Scottsboro, Ala., had a difficulty last Sunday night, and Wilson stabbed Coulson, inflicting a severe wound.

We see from an exchange that the yellow fever is epidemic at Rio Janeiro. It is proving very fatal among the shipping. It is expected next at Tampico or Havana, then New Orleans and Galveston.

Gen. John McDonald, Supervisor of Internal Revenue, has sued the editors of the Little Rock Gazette for $20,000 damages, for copying a card of Major E. C. Boudinot's reflecting on McDonald.

John Clark, the youth who had both legs crushed at the time of the accident to the excursion train of the Union Station Methodist Church Sunday school, in Richmond Va., died from the effects of his injuries on Tuesday.

Mr. R. A. Sproull died Wednesday morning at the residence of Mrs. Pearson, her daughter, in Rome, Ga. Her age was 80 years. She was a native of Abbyville District, South Carolina, and full cousin of John C. Calhoun.

Mr. J. M. Bailey, for several years connected with the Richmond, (Va.) Enquirer as business manager, retired from that position yesterday. His place has been filled by Mr. J. J. Palmer, late Superintendent of Public Printing.

Theodore Dessa received injuries from the explosion of a can containing carbon oil, at Wheeling, Va., a few days ago, from the effects of which he has since died. He left a wife and several children.

At Wilmington, N. C., last week R. F. Eycen was arraigned on the charge of gambling and fined $20 and costs. The gambling alleged to consisted in the practice which has always been prevalent in saloons, of "playing for drinks" with dominoes.

The Freedmen's Bureau in Florida no longer exists. By orders received from Washington, General Gillem, the Commissioner, is directed to close up his office, and turn over the property in his possession before the 15th instant, and to report for duty at Washington.

Mr. P. R. Forney, son of John W. Forney, of the Washington Chronicle and Philadelphia Press, died in New Orleans on the 14th at the Charity Hospital, from injuries received a few days ago, when one of his legs was crushed by a car of the Pontchartrain railroad train.

Inquiries are being made for Mary Huddleston, sister of Isaac S. Jordan, deceased, of Madison parish, Louisiana, who resided at one time in Nashville. Also, for a sister of Walter A. Grisham, or any of her heirs. These parties are heirs to considerable estates in Louisiana.

The Danville (Virginia) Register says that on Wednesday of last week some very high sales of tobacco were made in that town, "showing conclusively that no abatement has taken place in prices since the commencement of the season, but rather that the market has had a constant upward tendency."

A difficulty occured the other day between two young men in Augusta, Ga., Joseph J. Clayton and S. M. Myers, in which both parties used pistols. Some eight or nine shots were fired, one of which took effect under the right nipple of Myers, inflicting a wound which it is thought will prove mortal.

On Sunday night Mr. John Taylor died at the residence of his brother, Mr. James Taylor, near Montgomery, Alabama. On Monday morning his brother, Mr. Wm. A. Taylor, was taken sick and died that night. Their deaths were caused by congestive chill, though both had been complaining several days.

The Montgomery (Ala.) Advertiser says: "On Sunday night Mr. John Taylor died at the residence of his brother, Mr. James Taylor, near this city. On Monday morning his brother, Mr. Wm. Taylor, was taken sick and died that night. Their deaths were caused by congestive chills, though both had been complaining several days."

After a tedious trial of four days and nights, in Columbus, Ga., the case of Tom Gregory tried as accessory to Charles Humphries in the murder of John McDaniel, was decided on Monday night at 12 o'clock. The jury retired only about five minutes, and returned a verdict of "not guilty." There were five white men and seven negroes on the jury. They appeared fagged with the protracted sitting, but throughout manifested the wo most patience.

A writer to the Richmond (Va.) Whig says of the Shenandoah Valley: "The quantity of wheat which will be garnered this season will equal, if not surpass that of any previous harvest, notwithstanding the injury to crop from heavy rains during the month of June. A beautiful sight often met with in this country is the large tracts which have been made since the war. The energy of the people is worthy of commendation. They have gone to work in earnest, and are thoroughly up to the spirit of the age."

On Tuesday morning about ten o'clock, the boiler of the Argus, in the bark extract factory of the Lynchburg (Va.) Manufacturing Company, exploded. The boiler was a very large one and the shock was tremendous. The lower gable end of the building was blown out, the fragments of boiler were thrown right on the street, fifty yards off, the shaft, the bark smoke stack was toppled over, the brick work on which the boiler rested was crushed, and timbers, bark and debris was scattered in every direction. Five persons were severely injured.

We have the most encouraging accounts from the corn crop all over Georgia. It promises a very large yield. The fallen fruit for years. The wheat crop turned out above the average all over the State wherever it is cultivated, so that the general prospect is very encouraging. Correspondents in Southwestern Georgia are specially hopeful of the yield. Very authentic reports of the cotton status in that section, too, as they all concur in representing the corn crop as remarkably fine for the area planted.

In Lynchburg, Va., there was a boiler explosion with the result, on Wednesday, Mr. R. Ellsworth, the superintendent, badly burnt in the face—not serious; Douglas Smith, colored, fracture of the left arm and skull; George Baker, colored, severe cut of head and slight fracture of skull; Sam. Leftwich, colored, severely bruised found under the bricks; Chas. Preston, colored, severe bruises and fracture of arm. Of these it is considered almost certain that one, Douglas Smith, will die. The others will probably recover.

A few Confederate prisoners who died in Fort Delaware as prisoners were buried in the yard of Christ church, Delaware City, Del. A rectory is added to the habit on this part of the yard, and it becomes necessary to remove the bodies. They can be sent to Hollywood Cemetery, Richmond, if friends will furnish the necessary means. The following are the names of those who are buried there: L. B. Green, Texas; J. H. Aldridge, Texas; Sylvanus Logan, Arkansas; John Wilford, company E, Sixth Louisiana; William Thomas, Twenty-first Mississippi cavalry; W. S. Burr, Fifth Virginia regiment; James Paxton, Second Rockbridge artillery; J. V. Wall, A. W. Council, Lindsay Morgan, L. P. Holloway, R. M. Brooks, and several other graves where the names are obliterated.

Whenever a politician is unnecessarily extreme in his expressions he wants to get an advantage over some rival or other by making it appear that he is the better partisan of the two; but, in nine cases out of ten, he proves himself the worse, for he would and does sacrifice the interest of his party to his own ambition, by taking positions which are hurtful either to its peace or its increase.

In Kentucky the Democratic party has been, and still is, numerically strong. But in Indiana, Ohio, and Illinois, it is numerically weak, as it is also in most of the Northern States. Why should the local Democratic politicians in Kentucky sacrifice the interests of the party elsewhere by extreme and, outside of Kentucky, untenable positions? We can afford to be liberal in Kentucky because we are strong. The party elsewhere needs to be liberal because it is weak. We should not embarrass it. We should make capital for it, not *against* it.

The Louisville Commercial accuses us of surpassing ignorance of foreign affairs because we stated in our article of Saturday, which was but a speculation upon the possibilities of the lesser German States, precisely what the telegraphic dispatches seem to confirm. We will not be so emphatic as our neighbor, as we do not expect to become a party in the Franco-Prussian war, and are assuredly not the partisan of either side. We will split the difference between his positive assertion that all Germany will be a unit against France and our impression that it won't, and wait for developments. We trust this arrangement will be satisfactory to all the great European powers.

It is said that EZEKIEL BACON, now living at Utica, New York, in the ninety-fourth year of his age, is the oldest surviving member of Congress. The New York Evening Post informs us that he was born at Stockbridge, Massachusetts, in 1776; graduated at Yale College in 1804; was a member of the General Court in 1805 and 1806; entered Congress in 1807, and remained there till 1813. He then received the appointment of Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas for the Western district of Massachusetts, and was also appointed by President MADISON First Comptroller of the Treasury. He voted first for Mr. JEFFERSON in 1800; for Mr. MADISON, Mr. MONROE, Mr. ADAMS, Mr. CLAY, General HARRISON, and again for Mr. CLAY in 1844. In 1848 he became identified with the Free-soil Democrats, and presided over a Van Buren and Adams meeting at Rome in 1848. His last vote, it is said, was cast for Mr. LINCOLN. The old man now spends his time in wondering at the degeneracy of Congress since his day.

A good deal has been said about the difference between the political conditions in Kentucky and Tennessee, and a correspondent writes to observe that the enforcement of negro suffrage on the people of Tennessee furnishes no reason why the people of Kentucky should accept it. This correspondent forgets that the people of Kentucky have as little voice in the matter as the people of Tennessee had before them. There is no such issue before the people at all, for the negro is already a voter in Kentucky as well as in Tennessee. But, if our critic means to say that it was right to advise a policy of acquiescence in Tennessee three years ago, after the adoption of negro suffrage, but that it is not right to advise the same policy in Kentucky now, he convicts himself, for Kentucky occupies precisely the same position to-day which Tennessee occupied three years ago. The difference is one of time, not degree. In this connection let us add that the attempt to create an impression that somebody is trying to put a pair of Tennessee tight boots upon Kentucky is a little shabby and altogether absurd.

The Louisville Commercial, referring to its Friday evening extra announcing a called session of Congress, speaks of a "trap" in which we were caught. Surely the Commercial does not mean to have people believe that it gave currency to the canard in question merely to catch the COURIER-JOURNAL in a trap. But the Commercial is mistaken in saying that it received the misinformation in question by the line on which the COURIER-JOURNAL depends for its news. The COURIER-JOURNAL gets its news of the Western Associated Press, not of the Western Union Telegraph. The latter serves simply as the vehicle of its transmission. As to the merits of the two news associations, that is a matter to which we have no wish to call the attention of the editor of the Commercial. If he is satisfied with the dispatches published by him, we are, most certainly, premising that there is not a first-class morning newspaper in the country, the New York Standard and the Louisville Commercial alone excepted, which takes the doctored and often unreliable news at the American Press Association.

The Advance of the French.

The dispatches bring us information that the French have thrown a bridge across the Rhine at Kehl. This indicates that our idea, as expressed on Saturday, of an attack via Strasbourg, is correct. The line of railway from Strasbourg through Baden crosses the Rhine at Kehl. The bridge now constructed is doubtless for the speedy transit of the army and munitions of war.

The apprehension of an attack upon French territory by way of Thionville and Metz we think will be found incorrect. The Emperor is simply massing his troops at Metz for the purpose of invasion. It is clearly the intention of the French to operate upon the weakest parts of Prussia, and, as we before stated, one of the objective points must be Hanover. The country between Metz and Cologne, a Prussian city of 130,000 inhabitants, is level, fertile, and adapted for the passage of an army. There are no defenses of a character to stop the French corps, unless the Prussians are able to mass in Cologne. The force toward Metz, and into the French town of Forbach, may have been a dash to place troops in the strong fortress of Luxembourg, which has not been dismantled. This would be a violation by Prussia of the neutrality of Holland, that being a possession of the King of Holland, which he sold to France several years ago, and which nearly gave rise to war then between Prussia and France. It was smoothed over, and the King of Holland retained his Duchy. It is scarcely probable, however, that the Prussians could get to Luxembourg before the French would interpose an army.

It is probable that at least 150,000 French soldiers are now en route for Hanover via the north side of the Meuselle. There are fine roads everywhere for the transportation of artillery, and by taking possession of Hanover, which is immediately contiguous to Schleswig-Holstein, the French army will be in constant communication with the fleet and can obtain all its necessary supplies by sea through the various ports of both these countries.

The Prussian territory between Hanover and Holland will necessarily fall into the hands of the French, and if Denmark and Holland enter the arena, their strength can be made effective at once by a speedy junction with the French forces. Holland has been threatened by Prussia already and feels that France is her ally; while Denmark, despoiled of her fairest provinces and denied even the stipulations of the treaty of peace, will be glad to support a great power like France. The Danes have the courage to enter the lists, for they were not intimidated from fighting the combined forces of Prussia and Austria in 1863, after England withdrew from her promised support of the Danish cause.

It is not to be supposed that Prussia will allow the French army to march unmolested into Hanover, whose capital is only about 120 miles from Berlin. The celerity of the French advance may enable them to seize commanding positions, and render ineffective the Prussian railway system for concentration of troops. With France it has been a word and a blow. And the movement has even been more rapid than that by which Prussia caught Austria unprepared. The Prussians say that they have been ready for two years. We shall soon see whether their assertion is true. The Grand Duke of Baden is the son-in-law of the Prussian King. His duchy is a narrow territory, bordering the Rhine and opposite to France. Whether the Grand Duke will take the offensive against France and support his august father-in-law, we are not yet advised. His army on a peace footing is less than 8,000 men, and can be doubled in time of war. Of course this handful could not resist the passage of the French army at Kehl. And it is doubtful whether the violation of his territory may not be after all pleasing to the Grand Duke, who is almost a Frenchman, he being the grandson of BERNADOTTE, one of NAPOLEON'S Marshals. The only importance of Baden is that its splendid line of railway leads directly towards Berlin, and would be a great feature of strength in French hands, as all supplies could be forwarded from Strasbourg to within cannon shot of the strong fortress of Mayence, where we are told General MOLKE has made his headquarters. The royal family of Baden have been very intimate at the Tuileries, and, if the Grand Duke desires to serve France, he will side with Prussia probably, so that the pretext will be a good one for overrunning his territory before he can make a possible show of resistance. Thus the two columns of the French army will operate within supporting distance of each other, and both will march towards Berlin. This is upon our conjecture that the French have got the start of Prussia, and have rather taken the Prussians by surprise.

Wolves in Sheep's Clothing.

MR HENRY WIBBEN has seen fit to publish a card giving his reasons why he intends to support a Radical candidate for office. He assigns as one reason that MR. CAMP was a Know-Nothing in 1855, and then considered him as a "d—d Dutchman." This is a rather lame excuse, especially in view of the fact that MR. WIBBEN was a candidate before the late convention and pledged himself to support its nominees. The truth is that Mr. WIBBEN is a chronic bolter. He has been puffed up with the conceit that he is a great man in the party and that his popularity is very extensive. Imbued with this idea he set himself up as the head of an independent organization two years ago, and though defeated by several thousand votes, it seems that the conceit is not yet entirely taken out of him. The Radicals at that time gave him their united support. And it seems he has been under such obligations to them, that he takes the first opportunity to serve them. We presume that he intends to go the whole figure and support the opponents of the regular ticket, though he only specifies one man, whom he intends to vote for—a German Radical.

The elements, in great part, which fought the Democratic party two years ago seem to have resolved upon the same line of policy now. Two of the leaders then were HENRY WIBBEN and T. JACK CONN. By the tree use of money, which is being liberally spent, the independent ticket will poll a considerable vote—probably 2,000 in the county and city, whilst our ticket will receive 10,000 and the Radicals 4,500. It is perhaps better for these votes to be thus thrown away than to be concentrated on the Radical candidates. That a part of these will drift into the Radical party is probably true of the leaders and not true of the great mass, which is misguided by personal considerations. We had supposed that the signal defeat two years ago, when the bolters had the support of the Radicals entire, would have cured the leaders of such folly, at least in throwing away large sums of money. But it is hard to reform bad habits. The only importance to be attached to MR. WIBBEN'S attitude grows out of the fact that the Central Committee saw fit last spring, believing him to be a man worthy of trust, to appoint him as one of the Executive Committee for the city. Numbers of prominent Democrats at the time expressed surprise, because they had no confidence whatever in his reliability. And their judgment has been proved correct. It is all nonsense to confer positions of honor or trust upon men, who make pledges of their word when seeking office and unhesitatingly break it upon the most trivial excuses after being defeated.

Mr. SHARDEIN, who gives the greatest strength to this bolters' ticket, stands in a much more respectable position than those who submitted their claims to the convention. He is wrong, and will find himself in the vocative before many days are over. If Mr. WIBBEN'S place has not been filled on the Executive Committee, it is the duty of that body to convene at once and fill it. There is another member of the committee who is openly supporting Mr. SHARDEIN. It is the duty of the committee promptly to remove him, if he has not the proper self-respect to resign at once. We want no spies in our camp. And the man who professes to act as the agent and trusted officer of the Democratic party, and betrays the trust, should be as quickly deposed as any traitor who opens correspondence with the enemy in time of war. Let Mr. WIBBEN affiliate with Radical Know-Nothings as much as he pleases. It is just such men as he that gave the impetus to that party 16 years ago. His nativity as a German is set up as a higher claim for office than the fact of his being an American citizen.

Many people believe that a native Kentuckian is just as much entitled to office, and is just as good a citizen, as anybody else, provided he behaves himself as well and has equal qualifications. Indeed, the last National Convention had a special paragraph ignoring all past opinions, and declaring all Democrats to be upon an equal footing who supported the cardinal doctrines of the platform, and yet men are found in our midst who arrogate to themselves a higher authority, and dig up old lands as a pretext for opposing such a sterling citizen as ARMISTEAD CAMP. It would have been far more honorable and dignified quietly to have slid over to the Radical ranks without any subterfuge whatever.

We do not hesitate to say, that it is far better for the party to have such elements thrown off without delay. They are a constant source of dissent and strife. When they take their true places, as positive opponents of the party, they lose a great portion of their strength at once among their followers, who are Democrats in truth, but misled by sophistry. We would prefer to have a compact but resolute majority of 1,000 in the city rather than a *professed* majority of 10,000, including such leaders as we have specified. We are for party drill and rigid discipline, such as our friends exercise elsewhere. We would ruthlessly use the political AX to execute those who defy the usages of the party, and set themselves up in revolt upon every occasion; and we believe that we express the views of the party in the city and State when we say that such disorganizers will be marked men, who can never hope to reinstate themselves in the confidence of the party, or at any time expect to be the recipients of honors or emoluments at their hands.

The Strength of the Combatants.

We have seen many statements as to the superiority in numbers of the Prussian army. This is simply an absurdity. The *reliable* Prussian population does not exceed twenty millions, and there are about four millions in lately annexed dominions which we may regard as more hostile than friendly. The landwehr of Prussia is undoubtedly very large, because the system places every man capable of bearing arms in the service. He is compelled to do military service. So when we learn that the Prussian army and reserves comprise 1,500,000 men, it means that there are that number capable of doing service, just as we might enumerate the militia of the United States at 3,000,000. Prussia can undoubtedly bring into the field, within sixty days, an effective army of 800,000—could re-enforce it with 300,000 more in three months. France, on the other hand, has 40,000,000 of population. She has been at peace for eleven years. Each year she has enrolled and disciplined 100,000 recruits, and an equal number have in each successive year retired and entered upon the pursuit of other avocations. France is a military camp, and, beside her effective army of nearly 500,000 men, who will be in Prussia before a week elapses, it is safe to say that she can throw into the field, within sixty days, fully 800,000 additional well-trained troops, beside having reserves to garrison all her seaports and other points liable to be threatened.

The French navy is far superior in effective strength to the English, and Prussia will scarcely venture to send her fleet away from the protection of the land defenses of her ports. Nearly 80,000 French sailors, now in commission upon her magnificent vessels, is a power which landsmen scarcely appreciate. But it is enormous.

NAPOLEON and his Cabinet have been wise enough to make their quarrel with Prussia in such manner that the question of German unity can not be brought to bear. BISMARCK will be zealous in the effort to stir up the German feeling, but he will fail. Prussia has ruled with an iron hand in the North German Confederation, and her allies have been constrained by fear to make treaties for which they had no genuine desire. Hence we find Bavaria, which suffered from the Prussian arms in 1866, at once declaring for neutrality. This is important, as her population is 5,000,000 and her army is 150,000 infantry, 25,000 cavalry, artillery and engineers 30,000. Both Bavaria and Wurtemburg fear the grasping ambition of Prussia and will be glad to see France give it a check for many years to come. Wurtemburg has a population of less than 2,000,000 and an army of about 20,000 men. Saxony has about the same, and her people have been for four years under the military domination of Prussia. In a German quarrel these three kingdoms would be under treaty stipulations to support Prussia. They are more likely under present circumstances to sympathize with France. Holland has nearly 4,000,000 population, with an army of 70,000 men. Denmark, since the loss of her 1,000,000 of subjects in the duchies, has only 1,500,000. Her army is an effective one and she has quite a formidable fleet—350 vessels, carrying about 2,000 guns.

It is not at all probable that England will step into the arena in case of reverses by Prussia. Her policy has been that of neutrality, and though the masses were clearly for war in 1865 to prevent the spoliation of Denmark, allied to England so nearly because the future Queen is the daughter of the King of Denmark, yet the cold and unswerving policy of the ministry checked it up, and declared that the interests of England were against war. There has been such a firm alliance between France and England since their combined armies humbled Russia in 1855, and their commerce has grown to be so extensive and so necessary to each other, that it will require startling events indeed to produce a rupture between the two.

France may, if successful, desire to interpose the Rhine as her natural frontier and bulwark. This would add a strip of territory about one hundred miles in length and fifty in breadth at its widest part. It would not be much in the way of aggrandizement. The English people were decided in their sympathies for King GEORGE of Hanover, a Prince of the British blood royal and Duke of Cumberland. Any steps taken by NAPOLEON to restore the King to his throne, to release Saxony from Prussian subjection or to restore Schleswig-Holstein to Denmark, cannot fail to elicit the warm approval of the English people and Parliament. Besides, English interests are altogether for peace, as she thereby vastly increases her carrying trade and wealth.

During the late American war the entente cordiale between Prussia and the Federal Government was very decided. Prussia furnished many soldiers to the Federal army. Like Prussia in her views of consolidation, the ruling powers of the United States have sought, and still seek, to obliterate all State lines and to create a strong government. Hence we are not surprised to learn that the sympathies of the United States Government are all for Prussia, and that the vital services of France in securing the independence of this country are forgotten and overlooked. As a nation, however, we have nothing to do with the quarrel, and our neutrality should be strictly enforced. We have no possible cause for being complicated in the slightest degree, and can only be a reluctant observer of terrific bloodshed, which we can do nothing to prevent.

☞ An exchange thinks that in this HOHENZOLLERN business the neutral powers should have said to France and Prussia, "Hands off!" If Spain, pointing to her throne, had not said to HOHENZOLLERN, "HANS, on," there would have been no necessity for the neutral powers to say anything.

☞ The Philadelphia Enquirer says "the rifled cannon of the French have attracted great attention." They certainly have, and it is not improbable that they may some day attract the attention of even the Prussians themselves.

☞ The long dry spell in France is certainly bad enough; but think of what the condition of the crops must be across the Spanish border, where they have had no reign for more than a year.

☞ At the theater of war very few people care to be placed in a private box.

CITY ITEMS.

☞ On Tuesday afternoon, July 19th, a large number of handsome lots, located on First, Breckinridge and College streets, will be sold at auction by Morris, Shoemaker & Co.

☞ A lot of real estate, on Morris, Smith, Mack & Co.'s sales on Monday and Tuesday, July 18 and 19, see full particulars in auction column.

☞ Two new business lots fronting on Walnut and Madison streets, between Twenty-sixth and Thirtieth, Berrin and Donnelly's addition, will be sold at auction on Monday, July 18th. Morris, Shoemaker & Co.

☞ Six houses, lots 100 feet on Walnut and Madison street, will be sold at auction. They will be sold to the highest and best bidder, regardless of price. See advertisement in auction column, and attend the sale.

☞ Beware of bogus Extracts Buchu, "so called," made by fossil druggists, Nineteen centuries old or thereabouts. They may have been well enough in their day, but science is progressive, and especially medical and pharmaceutical science. Wintersmith's Extract Buchu and Parsons Brava is the latest improvement made by the best modern process. Use no other. Ask any respectable druggist.

Correspondence.

[Letter from Col. W. K. Higgins, of the Blue-grass Region.]

LEXINGTON, KY., May 30, 1870.

W. H. Wallace, Esq.:

DEAR SIR: Some two years since my health was feeble, and my weight reduced to one hundred and twenty-five pounds. At the suggestion of a friend I commenced using your Tonic Bitters. After taking a few bottles my health was entirely restored, and my weight increased to one hundred and fifty pounds, and I first solicited that under Professor Tanner's instructions I am indebted to your Tonic Bitters for my return to good health. I send you this letter for publication, and am well known in this part of Kentucky, and desire to add my humble testimony to the efficacy of your truly valuable medicine.

Very truly yours,

W. K. HIGGINS.

LOCAL NOTICES.

Pearls and Rubies.

White rosy lips pair pearls should glitter behind them. To preserve and beautify the dental enamel there is no preparation like Sozodont, a compound of the most wholesome vegetable antiseptics, among which the bark of the South American Soap Tree, known to the natives as Quillay, and used by the Spanish Americans for cleansing without impairing the most delicate fabrics, is most important.

"SPAULDING'S GLUE" will just suit you. jy18 MoWeFrT

☞ Great closing sale. Stock must be closed out within fifteen days at any price. The immense assortment of house-keepers' and house-furnishing goods at the well-known Rogers' House-furnishing Emporium, 156 south side Market street, between Fourth and Fifth, must be sold at once. jy17 d4

☞ The Nelson County Fair will be held at Bardstown the first week in September. jy16 cod6

☞ Rogers' House-Furnishing Emporium, 156 south side Market street, between Fourth and Fifth. Great half-cost sale for thirty days. Now is the time for housekeepers to replenish with all goods they want. Please call and see. jy16 d4

Shirts, Handkerchiefs, Collars, Socks, greatest variety, lowest prices, Stocking Factory, 148 Market street, below Fourth. jy8 1m

☞ Cheap counter, immense bargains, at Rogers' House-furnishing Emporium, 156 south side Market, between Fourth and Fifth. jy17 d4

☞ Kedzie's celebrated filters and filters and coolers, and cedar chests, and all goods, at your own price for thirty days. Call at once and see for yourselves. jy16 d4

DIED.

TALBOTT—Of paralysis, at the residence of Dr. W. A. Bunday, Sunday morning, July 17, 1870, Mrs. MARY J. TALBOTT, formerly of Bardstown, Ky.

Mrs. T. endured three weeks of intense suffering from acute inflammation of the bowels, but Saturday morning she was to all appearances entirely relieved, she expressed herself as feeling much better—yet are three hours had relied around, she was stricken with paralysis, and died Sunday morning, at 4 o'clock.

BAYLOW—On Sunday, July 17, 1870, at 7:15 P. M., CORRY MARSHALL, infant son of W. Frank and M. E. A. BAYLOW.

Funeral this day, 18th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., from their residence, Twelfth st., between Broadway and Maple.

GALLAGHER—On Sunday evening, the 17th inst., of consumption, Miss HOSELLA GALLAGHER, in the 18th year of her age.

The funeral will take place from the residence of Mrs. Fryer, No. 84 East Jefferson street, on Monday afternoon at 4 o'clock.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

HOLLOWAY'S

VERMIFUGE CONFECTIONS.

Twenty years' experience has proved this the most popular remedy with physicians and parents for those pests of childhood—worms. They are pleasant to take, and always effectual in expelling the worms and toning the system up to its normal condition. Beware of counterfeits and imitations. The genuine have the signature of the proprietors on the wrapper of each package.

Johnston, Holloway & Cowden,

No. 602 Arch St., Philadelphia.

Sold by all druggists at 25c per box. apll My

ALLCOCK'S POROUS PLASTERS

Seem to possess the quality of

Accumulating Electricity!

and imparting it to the body, whereby the circulation of the blood becomes equalized upon the parts where applied, causing pain and morbid action to cease. The Porous Plasters are flexible, and (unlike all others) adapt themselves to every motion of the body, and are therefore always comfortable. They are also powerful curatives for Kidney Complaints, Rheumatism, Pains in the Side, Especially are they valuable to those who have neglected colds. They are often preventives of consumption: any they are believed to have loosened the grasp of this terrible affliction, and been mainly instrumental in effecting a cure. In variable climates they should be worn on the breast or between the shoulders, or over the kidneys, by those who are subject to take cold easily.

jy20 deod&wsowlm

Getting Married.

Ready for Young Men on the delights of Home and the propriety or impropriety of getting married, with sanitary help for those who feel unfitted for matrimonial happiness. Sent free in sealed envelops. Address HOWARD ASSOCIATION, Box P, Philadelphia, Pa. my8 deod3m

MEETINGS.

Attention, G. A. R.

ALL members of Post No. 1 will assemble without arms in full uniform on Monday evening, July 18, at Post Encampment, Trade Assembly Hall, Market st., bet. 6th and 7th, at 8 o'clock. All members are expected to attend, as there is business of importance to all.

By order of the Post. SAM'L T. PALMER, Adj't.

T. H. COARSEY, C. P.

Masonic Notice.

Regular communication of Louisville Council, No. 4, R. and S. Masters, on Monday evening, July 18, 1870, at 7½ hours. By order of the T. I. G. M. JAMES A. SEATTIE.

E. B. HICKMAN, Recorder. jy17 d2c

Public Speaking.

THE Democratic candidates and other speakers will address their fellow-citizens at the following times and places:

Wednesday, July 20, at Gallagen's, in Butchertown.

Thursday, July 21, at Harry Newhall's, in Portland.

Friday, July 22, at Clay and Green.

Saturday, July 23, at Eleventh and Market.

Monday, July 25, at Floyd and Market.

Tuesday, July 26, at Fourteenth and Jerome.

Wednesday, July 27, at Ninth and Broadway.

Thursday, July 28, at Fifteenth and Walnut.

Friday, July 29, at Wm. O'Brien's, on the levee, and also at Campbell and Walnut.

Saturday, July 30, at Court-house.

The speaking will commence each evening at 8 o'clock. All opposing candidates are respectfully invited to attend. jy17 dtd

City and Railroad Taxes

1870.

OFFICE OF RECEIVER OF CITY TAXES, (Southeast corner Center and Green sts.) LOUISVILLE, July, 1870.

THE city taxes are now due, and the bills have been placed in my hands for collection. All bills must be paid by December 10, 1870.

[Extracts from ordinance, approved June 1, 1870.]

THE TAX Receiver shall have power at any time after June 1st, of each year, to levy on the personal property of the person owing taxes, or the lot and improvements on which the taxes are due, and offer the same for sale at the court-house door, on a day specified in the advertisement.

In the duty of the Receiver to charge the per centage as authorized by ordinance.

The Receiver shall not be allowed to receive anything for taxes but bankable funds—no warrants upon which bills are not paid before August 10, (per cent. will be added; Sept. 10, 2 per cent. will be added; Oct. 10, 4 per cent. will be added; Nov. 10, 6 per cent. will be added; Dec. 10, 10 per cent. will be added to all bills in the Receiver's hands. No bill will be allowed to be taken out of the Receiver's hands for examination.

The bills this year will not be itemized, therefore persons wishing to know what their city assessed with will please refer to the Assessor's books. Taxpayers wishing to avoid the inconvenience of waiting for long lines before they can be waited on, will do well to call soon.

Office hours from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.

A. HAMMERS, Receiver.

jy17 d8

HAVEN'S

LATEST IMPROVED

CIDER-MILLS!

WILL PRODUCE

ONE-QUARTER MORE CIDER

THAN ANY OTHER STYLE.

☞ Learn the facts before purchasing, by seeing a mill or addressing

JAMES L. HAVEN & CO.,

No. 141 Walnut street,

jy8 deod&wtf CINCINNATI, O.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Notice.

TO the voters of the Sixth Legislative District: In obedience to a proclamation issued by Governor John W. Stevenson, Governor of the State of Kentucky, I hereby give notice that on Monday, July 1, 1870, I will open books at the following places for the purpose of registering the voters of said district, viz:

At Howard's wagon yard, south side Market, between Fourth and Fifth streets.

At Gregory's, corner Fourth and Jefferson streets.

At Howard's wagon yard, south side Market, between Fourth and Fifth streets.

At Wm. Lynch's store, corner Ninth and Jefferson streets.

At Lynch's store, No. 1, south side Main street, below Twelfth street.

At Hodgkinson's, No. 5, Market street, Portland.

Books will be received from 8 A. M. to 4 P. M. daily, except Sunday.

Books will remain open for 20 days.

The police are directed to enforce the ordinance, and all persons found violating it will be arrested on taking up such railroad bond going at par.

jy16 d3 W. JENKINS, Chief of Police.

Notice to the Public.

OFFICE LOUISVILLE WATER CO., LOUISVILLE, KY., July 16, 1870.

FROM and after the 1st of July, 1870, the Louisville Water Co. will, for the purpose of bringing the water from the works to the city, shut off the water. It will lay the service pipes from the distributing pipes to the lots at the cost of the consumers, who desire to have water.

For further information apply at the Water Co.'s office.

By order of the Board.

jy16 d3m WM. F. BARRET, Pres't LOU. W. CO.

Notice.

HAVING bought the Myers & Co. or Strauss Patent for cleaning and removing the contents of privies or other nuisances of a similar character, we wish to inform the public that we are prepared to clean and remove the contents of any vault or privy without any offensive smell on or about the premises. Orders left at No

Courier-Journal
SUNDAY MORNING, JULY 18, 1870.

ROUND-ABOUT.

[illegible] Secretary of Americus [illegible] is [illegible] will find it [illegible] work in France and [illegible], and will probably be compelled to [illegible] the ladies of their party out of those [illegible] when they venture to look on at the [illegible] battles. There are a number of old [illegible] who wore the grey and the time-darkened [illegible] difficulty here and, having gone [illegible] to sympathize, will prick up their ears [illegible] out of old war-horses when the skirmishing [illegible] begins, the troops commence to [illegible] and the artillery goes galloping by, [illegible] of them have had enough of war, and to [illegible] hear of battle, if any, volunteering by [illegible] who have already smelt gunpowder.

[illegible] "Black Eye Thumb ad" Sadean, [illegible] with "a criterion," Motley has [illegible] smoking himself to treat him with [illegible] and mighty consideration due the [illegible] of General to London and biographer in [illegible] ordinary to his obstinacy Ulysses L. [illegible] a young beauty who has been bullied [illegible] by the boy around the corner, he [illegible] to the President, who causes amazement [illegible] and upon the principle of "kick [illegible] kick me," blesses the "recoil" for the [illegible] of "the best dressed lady in England." [illegible] Motley his thanks to the shades of [illegible], and write "The Rise and Fall of the [illegible] Republic," and prove that Grant is a [illegible] descendant of Philip of Spain. Seeing [illegible] romance would be sweet, and Badeau's [illegible] story about his Little Jack Horner [illegible] to be bought by every brother-in-law along [illegible] a copy of Hoffner's standard works.

III.

Dan's Regrets.

[illegible] to see that Mr. John Forster, the [illegible] and biographer of Walter Savage [illegible], who was also a personal friend of the [illegible] Dickens, may be induced to [illegible] the biography of the deceased novelist, [illegible] intimate relations with Mr. Dickens and [illegible] attainments peculiarly fit him for [illegible] difficult and delicate task of giving to [illegible] world a standard life of that distinguished [illegible]. Mr. Forster has doubtless, accumulated [illegible] that would be of great interest [illegible] the public just at this time, and the task [illegible] writing the biography of his dead friend [illegible] be discharged with loving hands and a [illegible] mind. As for the catchpenny [illegible] of Dickens, which threaten us, written [illegible] certain hack writers and penny-a-liners, [illegible] are unworthy of any mention or consideration [illegible] the millions of readers of "David Copperfield" and the "Pickwick Papers."

IV.

"Poor Prosser is Tempe."

Ennui is the avenging Nemesis of wasted life and, like the sword of Damocles, hangs over you in the ball-room and converts [illegible] bathing costume even into the shirt of [illegible]. There is an annual born of a vacant [illegible], a peevish disposition, and an absence [illegible] resources for amusing or entertaining [illegible] itself, which is the canker that eats out [illegible] of the better qualities of men and women [illegible] who are vainly striving, in crowded summer [illegible] resorts, to kill time. The men drink [illegible] and often and indulge in no end of [illegible] games" until the small hours of the morning. [illegible] The married women chicouse, with [illegible] addressing pertinent remarks to the [illegible] "dear husband," the sirs, dears, and manners of [illegible] each other, and the beaux of the girls, and [illegible], wearied with having nothing to do, [illegible] leaving worn threadbare such topics as [illegible], wives, girls, matrimony, children, [illegible], and the current gossip and scandal of [illegible] place, they settle down to the unexhaustible [illegible], which keeps their mates turned habitually up at one another and the world in general. The girls talk dress, beaux, and keep themselves in hard flirting condition by walks, [illegible] rides, [illegible], small favors, vows, and [illegible], and all "your pauser is tempe."

PERSONAL GOSSIP.

THE prettier the foot and ankle, the easier gets up stares.—[N. O. Times.

A NEW YORK alderman consumes 18½ cigars of songs at one sitting. Bully for him!

GENERAL LEE is at Saratoga, and has a handsome suite of rooms at the Union. There is, of course, much curiosity to see him.

H. A. DELISLE, ex-husband of Olive Logan, is the New York Associated Press reporter in Paris.

SCHLIACHI's farming is considered appropriate by the New York Express, as her money came mostly from her calves.

BECAUSE "Mack" travels with the Young Democracy the Cincinnati Commercial calls him a carpet-bagger from Donnybrook.

THE New York Standard says the Elm Park riot began in such cheerful haste as "Hell to the Pope!" and "Croppy, lie down!"

A SOCIETY for the suppression of infanticide has been formed in New York. Mrs. Francis Post is President, and female detectives are employed.

AN editor employed on the New York Standard knocked down two of three men who mistook him for the editor of the New York Sun.

HOHENZOLLERN's given name is Leopold Eugene Charles Antoine Godefroi Edouard Thassilo. He has no middle name or other initials.—[Boston Post.

A WOMAN living near Fort Wayne proposes to get rid of a worthless husband by a lottery of her effects, he to be one of the second or third rate prizes.

THE wife of Prince Hohenzollern is said to be the handsomest blonde among the Princesses of Germany. She is a daughter of ex-King Ferdinand of Portugal.

HON. GEORGE H. PENDLETON left yesterday to join his wife in Europe. He made up his mind yesterday morning to go, telegraphed [illegible] immediately, and started on the [illegible] train.—[Cincinnati Commercial, 17th.

DURING a recent thunder storm sprouty girl in Indiana dreamed that she cut and made a pair of pantaloons out of thunder, and put a beautiful, bright stripe down the sides with lightning.

THE trial of Andrew Thompson for the murder of the Haggerty family in Clayton county, Iowa, has resulted in the conviction of the prisoner. An account of the tragedy appeared in the COURIER-JOURNAL a few days since.

A DETROIT lady complains that her husband has a fancy to "gaze lovingly upon her while holding her feet at arm's length in the bath; caressing her cheeks in a way that lifts her clear across the parlor without a come-down until she stops for good."

AT Sadex an ancient lady, who dresses and acts so as to appear youthful, enters the gaming hall and says, in a loud voice, "I wish to place this louis on the figure that represents my age." "Impossible, madame," politely replies the croupier, "roulette has only thirty-six numbers."

TO U. Tyas—On the rejection of the Bass treaty: Behold how fickle Fortune the great Ulysses treats. Gives him victories in war-time, in peace heaps up defeats. His Dominican laurels linger a coronet of prairie; But a friendly Senate withers his San Domingan bays.—[Punchinello.

A PENNSYLVANIA minister was recently given a donation party, at which the gifts were six rolling-pins, a pen-wiper, and two quarts of dried apples, vintage of 1864. His flock all have good appetites, and they encouraged his next winter's stock of provisions severely.

A TENNESSEE editor has received a basket of potatoes with a note in which the lady says: "In sending them my only regret is that I cannot, at the moment, send you other vegetables and the loved ones at home." And he says: "These little tokens of friendship make green spots in memory's waste in after years."

IN Buffalo, when an Alderman wishes re-election, he takes an influential friend one side and offers to name an alley after him. When this scene ensues: "Friend—Oh, sir, if you only could." Alderman—"But no more; it is yours." Friend—"God bless you," and, overcome by his feelings, the gratified politician hangs about the neck of the proud Alderman, expectant, and rains tears of joy upon his shirt front.

DICKENS' "Mystery of Edwin Drood" is finding a number of publishers in Germany, both in the English and German languages. Weber, of Leipsic, publishes it as the 1324 to the 1360th volume of his "Illustrated Collection of Dickens' Works," in numbers, with twenty-four illustrations, after the original drawings by Fildes. The German is by Lehmen, of Tetlow Springer, of Berlin, is the publisher of this edition. Another translation of the work is announced by Hoffman, of Stuttgart. Tauchnitz provides the English edition for the Continent.

PROFESSOR who write communications for newspapers may secure insertion by observing these rules: Never play on words; never say "all-sorrowful" when you mean "sad"; write "I" and "we"; write plainly, and make every letter of a name so that it can't possibly be taken for anything but what it is (this can be done); write with ink; except where your opinions may be of special interest, omit them; write on but one side of your foolscap; write both sides of the sheet over. Cut this out and paste it on your inkstand.

DR. EDWARD VEHSE, a celebrated German historian, died recently in the vicinity of Dresden. He was the author of a history of the European Courts, and the scandalous life carried on by members of almost all the reigning families, which gave much uneasiness to the old nobility of Europe, and assisted mightily the revolutionary movements. This famous work consists of upward of thirty volumes, and, is perhaps, the most piquant literature extant. Mr. Vehse was well known to many of the older citizens of St. Louis. He went there soon after the revolution of 1830, in company with Mr. Duden, the author of an old "Missouri" manuscript, which, emigrated from Saxony, and so extended in St. Louis that it now comprises four of the largest Protestant churches, and many well-attended schools. Mr. Vehse did not remain with his sect, and soon returned to Europe.

DAME PLAST does done up Madame Catacazy, nee Baroness Fitz-James de Herwich, in the most beautiful wonder in Washington: "Letter-writers of last winter have made you acquainted with this name. I doubt, however, whether they have made you acquainted with the lady. She has been lauded for her youth and beauty. Such descriptions would not enable you to identify her in a reception, or at a ball or concert. Trash compels me to say the Madame is not young, and that her beauty that is a matter of taste, and each one must be left to judge for himself. But it is a part of the intense snobbery that makes this little diplomatic corps complotent, and insolent in Washington, to go wild over everything connected with its absurd existence, and now it is our chorus to sing the praises of this lady, and these social parasites that go to make up fashionable life in Washington fairly break their worthless necks in a struggle for presentation to the Catazazys, all the time well aware that at no court in Europe could Monsieur Catacazy take the social position that he holds here."

ADMIRAL DAHLGREN had three sons in the war, one of whom, Ulric, gained considerable distinction as a Colonel of cavalry, meeting with a hero's death in a raid near Richmond. The Admiral married his second wife some five years ago, and leaves by her two or three young children. Although he spent a considerable portion of his life at sea, he was also a good deal of a politician. Soon after his appointment as Chief of Bureau of Ordnance, at the time well aware that at no court in Europe could Monsieur Catacazy take the social position that he holds here."

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KENTUCKY.

How Our Great Commonwealth Looks from New York—Our Railroad Interests.

[To the Editor of the Courier-Journal.]

NEW YORK, July 14.

As a native Kentuckian, though for some years a resident of New York, I feel some pride in considering the prosperous and healthy financial condition of your State—its works of internal improvement—its rapidly developing wealth and resources—and its increasing population. I am inclined to believe that no other State of the Union has a sound financial status. In looking over "Poor's Manual" for 1870-71, I notice that on the 1000 1000 [illegible] October, 1869, the entire bonded debt of the State was only $3,615,191 all told, against which she had over $7,000,000 of assets, more than one-half of which are available at any time. Can any other State make as good an exhibit?

Besides the sound and healthy condition of her Treasury, Kentucky can justly boast of as fine and fertile a soil as is to be found in any of the States, a genial and healthy climate, ample water-power for machinery, and forests unsurpassed in the wide variety of various kinds of timber, in a word, the State contains within its own borders every element of prosperity, wealth and comfort. She has also been blessed beyond most of her sisters by generally wise and comprehensive legislation, and, though a sufferer to some extent during the late war, she passed through that severe ordeal with less permanent loss. She has demonstrated what but few Commonwealths have, that her people can take care of themselves, without the aid or interference of Federal influence.

It is somewhat curious that, notwithstanding the immense and possible natural advantages possessed by Kentucky, she has been comparatively overlooked and neglected within the past few years. The extended area of California, the rapidly increasing population, developed a juster appreciation of all these sources of wealth, and, to make them available an expensive system of railroads was inaugurated, and the great engines of civilization and progress have done more for the industrial interests of the State during the last five years than has been accomplished in any twenty years previously. The last and most important line of railway of any great extent, in my opinion, is the Elizabethtown and Paducah railroad, a single line of road which traverses middle and western Kentucky, and which will drain, when completed, a rich and productive portion of the State. Besides the immense amounts of tobacco and grain yearly raised in that section of the State, this road will run through one of the finest coal and iron fields in the country, fully eighty miles in length, and about twenty in width, and from four to eight feet in thickness. This of itself is a small fortune for the road.

I have also had a history of this great work of improvement, from its inception to its present forward state. Its originators were men of the most prominent, wealthy and intelligent men of Kentucky—such as Hon. James Guthrie, H. D. Newcomb, and others of like high character and standing. Its charter is most comprehensive and its franchises most liberal. Its first mortgage, under which the company have issued three millions of eight per cent. thirty years bonds, is carefully and judiciously framed, and guards with every care the interests of the bondholders; and the trustees are men who occupy prominent positions in the community, being the President of a leading bank, and the other a member of one of the largest and most flourishing mercantile firms in New York. I learn from parties interested in the enterprise that about thirty miles of the road is already completed and in running order, and that track-laying and other work is being vigorously prosecuted on other portions of the line. There seems to be no doubt that the entire road will be finished at an early day, and I trust that it may be of small benefit from its completion, as your people will understand from the fact that Louisville has subscribed $1,000,000 dollars to the capital stock of the company. That it will be a paying road, I think no one can doubt who will read the statement, and examine the map accompanying it, which has been handed by the principal agent in this city.

The Louisville and Nashville railroad is a perpetual mine; have just declared a semi-annual dividend of four per cent. on its earnings of the last six months, and a gentleman stated to me some time ago that the local business between Elizabethtown and Paducah railroad, when completed, will exceed that of the Louisville and Nashville road. This at first blush seemed to me preposterous, but upon mature reflection, and considering the comparative advantages of the two lines in this respect, I am disposed to believe he is right. The immense coal and iron mines which the Elizabethtown and Paducah railroad will develop are of themselves sufficient to give plausibility to his statement, and, added to its prolific source of revenue, the immense amount of tobacco and grain which will be brought to it from and contiguous to it, and which must find transportation over it, confirms it. I am no capitalist and have no money to put out at interest, either on "call" or "call," but if I were I should want no more desirable security than the first mortgage bonds of the Elizabethtown and Paducah railroad.

I learn that likewise several other railroads of minor importance now in course of construction and contemplation in your State—such as the Louisville and Russellville railroad, the Evansville, Henderson and Nashville railroad, etc. All these will act as feeders to the one above commended and of course will increase the traffic.

I believe that before many more years Kentucky will compare favorably in her railroad interests with any other State of the Union, and I see nothing to prevent her some day from taking the lead of all the Western and Southern States in progress and population.

A KENTUCKIAN.

St. Louis Gets the War News.

[From the St. Louis Democrat.]

"My sympathies are with Prussia. France is all wrong—all wrong, sir, depend upon it; and she will have all Europe against her."

"Ze dashe she will! Vell, suppose she das, sair; I have vips to vipe vrotche coutsent, sair! Oui, astir! Vive la France!"

"Petter go schlow a leddle tell you hears from Prussia. Dot Napoleon is ter goot-for-nodings *geschickter schlotter* ever you vas see! Petter go schlow a leddle!"

Well, gre'tlemens, I ain't much interested go how, but I'm just bet a XX greenback that Uncle Sam kin lick 'em both quickers a valler Johnny kin whisk his pigtail." [With both thumbs stuck in the arm-holes of his vest, and a huge strut visible all over his presence.]

"If hold Kingland rises up his it, hit'll be a d——d short job; but hotsherwise Napoleon's bound to be whipped, because he got a bloody Hirishman to lead his army."

"Yis; but these here he'll wur every fight, thin, and here's the decent-lookin' money that sez so, be gorrah!"

"I'll send gold kitting."

"I'll smoke Bonds the critter's a coke!"

"That's all you know about it! Bonds may collapse a little at first, but they'll go higher'n ever, I tell you, gentlemens, they're the best security in this world—they are so!"

The St. Louis Republican says: "The dog-catcher Strumberger, who was severely bitten by a mad dog on the hand over a week ago, has recovered from the bite; 'the dog it was that died.' His recovery is attributed by his neighbors to the application of a 'mad-stone,' by Dr. Schmidt. The first day he drank freely of whisky, which the doctor approved. The 'mad-stone,' it is said, adhered to the wound like a magnet, and could not be shaken off by the patient until the virus had been extracted."

The number of Chinese in the country at the end of 1869 is estimated at 90,000, among whom were but 5,000 women and 2,000 children. Since immigration began in 1848, 139,000 have come to the United States, of whom 38,000 have returned to China, and about 10,000 have died. Of the number at present in the country, about one-half are in California, 35,000 in other Pacific States and Territories, while fully 15,000 have crossed the Rocky Mountains.

HIGHLY COLORED.

A Bread-Winner Claims to be Grandson of a Louisville Judge.

[Niagara Falls Cor. N. Y. Sun.]

The great mass of Niagara is Daniel H. Cosby, for seventeen years head waiter of the International. Daniel is a colored man, and in his years has seen some of the highest blood of Kentucky. He has often heard, when a boy, the praises of Henry Clay, Crittenden, Breckinridge, Columbus, Ohio, and Chloe. He was once hand-mawked on the Rockport, Ky., farm of his father, Judge Sebastian, a handsome young fellow, and handsomer now in the prime of life. Daniel is a big, square-shouldered, six-foot mulatto, with a handsome face, and looks a dozen years younger than he is. He was born a slave, and when but a little over seven years old was given to Miss Fanny Sebastian, the daughter of Judge Sebastian, of Louisville.

"How did you get your first name?" was asked, curiously.

Daniel—Ah, here a little romance and history comes in. My father, a mulatto, was Judge Sebastian's groom. He was a very handsome man, and being thrown in contact with Miss Fanny for years, he fell in love with his master's daughter, and a mutual attachment grew up between them, a warm affection. This affection ripened into a love affair. I have often told possession of both father and mother for months this love went on. Neither knew and the secret, for Miss Fanny's brother would have killed my father on the spot had he ever come to suspected the hidden passion. One night, when the Judge and his family were asleep, my father and mother stood up to the Ohio river, and came to Windsor, Canada West, opposite Detroit. On the steamer father passed as mother's valet. After arriving at Windsor they were married. They stopped in Canada a year. I was born. There was a tremendous excitement in Louisville. The papers were full of it, and detectives were sent in every direction. I was a baby, but a short time at Windsor father thought they would better elude pursuit by going to Toronto. There we lived for three years, when Judge Sebastian and his sons and my uncles arrived, but some friends kindly took care of my father and mother, and Judge Sebastian gave up the chase as hopeless. Father and mother lived happily together, and had two daughters and three sons. One of my brothers—Richard—has a restaurant in Boston, and the other—Albert—is a palace-car conductor between New York and Boston.

Sun—Did Judge Sebastian ever forgive his daughter?

Daniel—I don't know, but one day when I was 24 years old a very distinguished-looking man met me in Toronto as I was going to Bible class. He asked me my name, and when I told him he trembled from head to foot. "Daniel Sebastian," he said, "and your father's name Rousland?" he said you. Then he took my hand and said, "Daniel, I am your grandfather—Judge Sebastian. Take me, take me to Jenny, quick!" I conducted him to my father's house—a nice little residence—and telling me to remain outside, he entered. I heard crying and sobbing, but I never knew what was said. Father and I had an interview. By and by he went away. When I saw my mother's face it was calm. A heavenly smile seemed to rest upon it, and she said, "Now, Daniel, I can die happy." In 1865 I visited Louisville. At the old Sebastian estate place the ancient negroes told me about the family. Aunt Milly, an old slave woman, said she went with Miss Jenny to the landing.

Daniel has now forty-eight waiters under him. In 1865 are will be a China set by the officers and waiters of the International, and in 1863 the guests and officers of the Metropolitan in Washington gave him a silver set.

"When was the biggest day you ever saw in Niagara?" I asked.

Daniel—Fourth of July, 1862, at 10 o'clock at night, when a bunting schooner went over Table Rock.

Sun—The next biggest day?

Daniel—When Blondin crossed the rope.

John Dorsey, a fellow-waiter, whose face was a slave, leads the 32 waiters at the Clifton House; and John Murphy, octoroon, leads the 46 waiters at the Cataract.

It would be impossible to ride over these 400 charming miles on the Erie railway, from New York to Buffalo, without mentioning the trip. If there is a person on this wide world knows how to run a palace car, it is Robert Thomson.

THE NORTH ADAMS JOHNS.

Their Religion, Their Kitchen and Their Sleeping Quarters.

[North Adams Correspondence of Boston Post.]

The moral and religious questions involved in the coming bither of John Chinaman are engrossing the attention of divines and parents all over the land, and no strenuous efforts will be made by the more ardent church members to gain the allegiance of the foreigners to their respective creeds. So far the party in question seems to exhibit no preferences, probably not being versed in the various phases of the worship of "Melican Koss," though Charley Sing is a devout Methodist of many years' standing and has done his best to explain to his countrymen the principles of the Christian religion. They have not yet prohibited no idolat-ous belief, and Charley says they have no fixed faith of that kind, though they may have their miniature Josees stowed away among their few Lares and Penates. At any rate, they evince a truly impartial willingness to attend the forms of worship established in this land, and can be found in almost equal numbers at the various churches every Sunday, behaving with perfect decorum, though evidently with little appreciation of the significance and solemnity of the occasion. On a recent communion Sunday, eight of them attended the Congregational church, and received the sacred emblems. After the breaking of the bread the pastor extended his usual invitation—this is a very liberal church—to all who loved the Lord Jesus and Verity, to partake of the cup, sons passed the plate to the Chinamen. One, who sat at the door of the first pew, evidently understanding something of the Christian custom, passed the emptions to decline, which they did. When the wine was circulated, however, it was evident to those who were observing that the better of their devotion, and who were watching the Orientals, from their whispering and smiling, that they were resolved on partaking of this, to them, strange beverage. Each one took the cup in turn, drank of it, and passed it on, and did not extend the cup. This naturally caused a little am usement to the irreligious spectators, but the Chinese appeared impertur-bable.

A CHINESE KITCHEN.

A part of Mr. Sampson's contract with the Chinamen being that he is to furnish them with board, they occupy the lower floor of their food, the one-story building which unites the two wings of the factory, and forms the reservoir in the quadrangle, has been fitted up for their sole accommodations. A large, light and airy kitchen, supplied with ample range and tables, has been partitioned off, and there is also a large wash-room. In this kitchen are installed the two elderly Chinese cooks employed by Mr. Sampson. A glance at this department when in full blast shocks many of the preconceived ideas respecting Chinese fare, which have been drawn from the pictures of pigtailed Celestials with rats and pigs' tails appended across their shoulders. The principal difference between their food and that of ordinary Caucasian laborers is the substitution of rice for bread. Rice is the principal component of each meal, and it is flanked by nothing more disgusting than beef, fish or pork, boiled, potatoes, beans and other "garden sass," and the inevitable tea and tea. Rice is also made into cakes and from rice, with a fish sauce resembling in appearance anchovy, string beans, &c., and tea. The scrupulous neatness of the cooks and the kitchen and utensils is commented on by all, and the fact that they use cleavers instead of butcher-knives and copper dippers to serve up the rice and vegetables.

THE MESS HALL.

Adjoining the kitchen comes the dining-room or mess-hall, which is ample and well lighted, and provided with numerous com-pine tables and benches. Four men are the complement to a table, and each squad takes care of its own table, two benches and dishes. The ownership of benches, or their position in the room, is indicated by a Chinese character artistically cut in to each. The table furniture is simple. A big pan of rice and another for meat or vegetables, and a plate for sauce, make up the common stock, and a bowl and pair of chopsticks apiece the individual quota. The latter are of the finest ivory, and white China, brought from the Flowery Kingdom, and the chopsticks small ebony rods, tapering toward the point and perfectly round. Each man disposes of the contents of the meal from his bowl, using the sticks with surprising dexterity, and then washes out the bowl for the reception of any liquid. Then he fills his bowl with tea, which he takes "straight," milk and sugar being considered superfluous additions to the delicate Asiatics. The tea which they use is brought from China to San Francisco especially for them, and is peculiarly fine and delicate. They drink nothing else, spending a large part of tea constantly in the bottoming room, to which each applies when thirsty. Charley Sing occupies a separate room, and enjoys a little more varied and more American fare. Noticing the other evening that he wore an elegant pair of Chinese shoes, I asked him to show them to me, and he complied readily. They were made in China, and are of the usual broad Chinese pattern. The soles are of white felt, fully three-fourths of an inch thick, with an outer sole of leather. The uppers are of yellow satin covered with black silk velvet, and is finely embroidered. Leaf tobacco, it is proceeded from the mouth of a capacious and well-known domestic utensil, and apparently was not compounded of such sweet-smelling substances as new-mown hay or honeysuckles. Its odor was ammonia, and pungent rather than agreeable. There was an abundance of it. Properly applied, it would have given half a dozen revolutions to the wheel of an ocean steamer. But no one appears to use that number to Mr. Carter's handsome person. He just his breath and rolled from the pavement into the gutter. Then he got up and ran, with a curious speed, in the direction of North Tennessee street. The effect was like the passage of a night-car. Mr. Carter had the sidewalk all to himself. People across the way held their noses. The startled dogs, after a few preliminary barks, held their tongues and thrust their noses into the earth. Mr. Carter ran on. And the imaginative young man who crossed his wake declares that the stench was almost enough to stop his watch. Arrived at home, a select circle of the family met at his house to see the performance of a charitable object, was hastily adjourned *sine die*, most of them fleeing rapidly. "What's the matter, George?" queried Mrs. C. "Oh! I'm drenched to the skin," gasped poor Carter. "*Tarat pia*," said a literary lady, who speaks French like a native—"it is all over." And whether it was the painfully pecuniary condition we improving, and they needed ground until they found out all about it, they tried to "whitewash" Mrs. Robb, but she avoided the issue. Then they packed the expectant heirs, and there was a great row. But they couldn't make the widow disgorge. It all ended in the old fool marrying the widow, first securing her in all the lands given her, and then settling on her $10,000 worth of real estate in addition.

Well, and what of it?

Nothing much, only Mr. George Carter was suspected of complicity. Peter Whitcomb, in the investigation and attempted rectification of Mrs. Robb's affair. Mr. George Carter is a rising young attorney, who wears clean shirts, and has a handsome face, a big pew, and even the handsomest, blackest and silkiest beard west of the mountains. Mr. George Carter's person is always extremely clean and well kept, while his handkerchief exhales delicious odor of sandlewood with just a suspicion of musk. Mr. G. C. is a decidedly handsome and agreeable young man, and he was yesterday. That he is to-day is a matter of grave doubt. Admitting the efficacy of soap and lish bath, with the entire change of ointment, it is exceedingly doubtful whether he will appear. At this present writing, Mr. George Carter would be presentable in a lady's drawing-room. But all communications to him by mail and battery with intent to asphyxiate. It seemed that yesterday Mr. George Carter called upon Mrs. Robb at her rooms in Miller's block. What transpired at the interview is an impenetrable mystery. Mr. George Carter won't tell. Mrs. Robb pleads the privilege of conversation. But the painful and appalling event which transpired immediately after was witnessed by scores of people. It seems that after descending the stairs and coming out on the pavement, Mr. Carter heard a noise like the hoisting of a window. Thinking that Mrs. Robb was going to call him back, he looked up, but never looked up again. He saw a sheet of fluid descending, not quite so formidable in volume as that which pours over the Horse-shoe fall at Niagara, but more overpowering. It appeared to be finely perfumed. Leaf tobacco, it is proceeded from the mouth of a capacious and well-known domestic utensil, and apparently was not compounded of such sweet-smelling substances as new-mown hay or honeysuckles. Its odor was ammonia, and pungent rather than agreeable. There was an abundance of it. Properly applied, it would have given half a dozen revolutions to the wheel of an ocean steamer. But no one appears to use that number to Mr. Carter's handsome person. He just his breath and rolled from the pavement into the gutter. Then he got up and ran, with a curious speed, in the direction of North Tennessee street. The effect was like the passage of a night-car. Mr. Carter had the sidewalk all to himself. People across the way held their noses. The startled dogs, after a few preliminary barks, held their tongues and thrust their noses into the earth. Mr. Carter ran on. And the imaginative young man who crossed his wake declares that the stench was almost enough to stop his watch. Arrived at home, a select circle of the family met at his house to see the performance of a charitable object, was hastily adjourned *sine die*, most of them fleeing rapidly. "What's the matter, George?" queried Mrs. C. "Oh! I'm drenched to the skin," gasped poor Carter. "*Tarat pia*," said a literary lady, who speaks French like a native—"it is all over." And whether it was the painfully pecuniary condition we improving, and they needed ground until they found out all about it, they tried to "whitewash" Mrs. Robb, but she avoided the issue. Then they packed the expectant heirs, and there was a great row. But they couldn't make the widow disgorge. It all ended in the old fool marrying the widow, first securing her in all the lands given her, and then settling on her $10,000 worth of real estate in addition.

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Courier-Journal.

SUNDAY MORNING, JULY 18, 1870.

DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

For Judge of the County Court,
JUDGE W. B. SOHN.

For Clerk of the County Court,
CHARLES H. THRUSTON.

For County Attorney,
ALBERT G. WILLIS.

For Sheriff of Jefferson County,
CAPT. JOHN H. MARTIN.

For County Assessor,
JOHN HARRISON.

For Coroner of Jefferson County,
CONRAD J. WEBER.

For County Surveyor,
JOHN ROBB.

For Jailor of Jefferson County,
AMBROSE H. CAMP.

For Judge of the City Court,
J. HOP. PRICE.

For Clerk of the City Court,
JOHN C. LORAN.

For Marshal of the City Court,
PAT. DILLON.

For Prosecuting Attorney of the City Court,
FRANK HAGAN.

Arrival and Closing of Mails at the Louisville Postoffice.

MAILS.	ARRIVES. Day.	Hr's	Closes. Day.	Hr's
Cin. & Eastern.	8.00 A.M. 3.00 P.M. 7.00 P.M.	10.30	9.15	12.00 3.30 7.15
Indianapolis and Chicago.	1.00	12.30	1.00	12.00
St. Louis.	2.30	9.30	1.30	12.00
Memphis, Chicago & New Orleans.	1.00 A.M. 3.00 P.M.	10.30	7.30 A.M. 7.00 P.M.	12.00
Lexington & Frankfort.	8.00 A.M. 6.30 P.M.	10.30	7.00 A.M. 3.00 P.M.	12.00
Louisville & Nashville and Branch.	9.30		9.00	12.00
Bardstown Branch.	5.30		5.00	12.00
Lexington & Frankfort.	10.30		10.00	12.00
Cincinnati Mail.	6.30		6.00	12.00
Shelbyville & Mt. Eden.	6.30		5.00	
Bardstown & Fairfield.	5.30		5.00	
New Albany.	9.30		9.00	12.00
Jeffersonville.	1.00 A.M. 3.00 P.M.	12.30	1.30	12.00
Nortin, Vernon & Madville.	11.30	1.00	2.00	12.00
Shelbyville, Ky.	11.30	1.00	2.00	12.00
Salem, Ind.	11.30	1.00		12.00
Mt. Washington (Lawrenceburg).	12.30			12.00
Shawneetown & Cairo.	12.30			12.00

Persons leaving the city during the summer can have the DAILY COURIER-JOURNAL mailed to their address for any length of time desired at the rate of $1 per month by leaving their orders at our counting-room.

TELEGRAMS.

A. D. Grief, an old merchant of New Orleans, died suddenly yesterday morning.

There were fifteen cases of sun-stroke in Baltimore yesterday—five fatal. The mercury from 11 a. m. to 4 p. m. stood at 95.

Yesterday was the hottest day of the season in Philadelphia. The mercury was as high as ever known there, ranging from 103 to 105 in the shade.

A. A. Magruder's cotton seed oil manufactory was destroyed by fire in New Orleans yesterday morning. Loss, $100,000; insured for $60,000 in home companies.

Arthur Raegher and John Prescott, recently arrested in Philadelphia for robbing the house of Major Herbie, of Wilmington, Pennsylvania, escaped from the jail at that place between 1 and 3 o'clock yesterday morning. They rescued two other prisoners.

Cyrus Curtiss, a thirty-second degree Mason, died in Springfield, Mass., yesterday. He was Speaker of the State House of Representatives in 1844 and a member of Congress for the terms of '45 and '51, and Chairman of the Chicago Convention that nominated Mr. Lincoln.

The corner-stone of Wesleyan University, at Hartford, Conn., was inaugurated yesterday at Middletown with the baccalaureate sermon by President Cummings, and the annual sermon before the Missionary Lyceum in the evening by Rev. O. H. Tiffany, of Newark, N. J.

The captain of the brig Wm. Mason, which arrived at Boston yesterday from Surinam, reports that on June 30th, latitude 38 degrees north, longitude 55 degrees 15 minutes, he picked up a boat containing eight men in a starving condition without food or water. They could not speak English and are supposed to be French seamen. They were brought to Boston.

Frederick Brackman, of Cumminsville, Ohio, was stabbed seriously Saturday night while attempting to eject Otto Derr and others from a saloon. Derr and party had intruded themselves upon the premises where a dance was in progress. In the melee Derr also mutilated Fred Deitzel, a brother-in-law of Brackman. Derr was promptly arrested. There are fears that Brackman may not recover.

The female regatta, which took place at Pittsburg Saturday afternoon, caused no little excitement in sporting circles, and, as might be expected, was witnessed by a very large concourse of people. The contest took place at Glenwood, on the Monongahela river, some four miles above the city, and the race was a half mile down the river to a stake boat and return. There were three contestants—Miss LOUIE Mullen, a buxom young lass of nineteen; Miss Mary Whalen, said to be a handsome girl, on the shady side of nineteen, and Miss Maggie Lew, about sixteen. The word to start was given at a little before 5 o'clock, and Miss McAllee took the lead from the first, and won the race easily, coming in about one hundred and fifty yards ahead. Considerable money was staked on the result, Miss McAllee being the favorite.

The Foreign News.

The telegrams published in yesterday's issue of the COURIER-JOURNAL were of great interest and importance. Those published this morning continue the narrative of European events, but add little of military or diplomatic consequence. The reported battle may turn out a canard, though a skirmish of the advance of the two armies is likely at any moment, and may already have taken place. Our next advices are likely to increase the intensity of feeling which is everywhere manifested, as they can hardly fail to bring us tidings of the most serious import.

Our Extra Edition.

The recent exciting war news from Europe has created an extraordinary demand for our paper both from news agents and subscribers. Indeed, the increase has so far exceeded our expectations that we were unable Saturday to supply all the calls, but we have ordered such an edition this morning as will enable us to fill every order received by mail and telegraph up to a late hour last night. Persons wishing the COURIER-JOURNAL can obtain it from any of our news agents, or by sending direct to this office. As long as the importance of the news warrants, our European dispatches by the cable will be very full, complete and reliable, and will entail on us a largely increased expenditure.

A Stabbing Affray.

A serious stabbing affray occurred at a negro eating establishment, kept by a colored man named Butler, on Green street, between Fourth and Fifth, yesterday afternoon, about half-past six o'clock. It seems that several negro men were standing about the door when two white men came by slightly intoxicated. One of the negroes named Wallace Collins made some insulting remark, when John Heline, one of the white men, turned back and accosted him. High words ensued, and then a scuffle. The negro pushed the white man back over a cellar door, and fell upon him. The white man then drew a small pocket knife and stabbed the negro twice in the back, inflicting two very ugly gashes. The negro then ran in the house. Heline's friend was arrested on the spot, and taken to jail. The wounds of the negro were dressed by a physician, after which he was taken home in a carriage. Though very painful and jagged it is thought they will not prove fatal.

The Fifteenth Amendment—They hold High Carnival on the Streets.

In former years, before it was found out that the darky was better than a white man, there were very few of the former class to be seen out on the streets late at night. But the times have changed; there are comparatively few whites now to be seen, while the negroes, and especially the negro wenches, are out by troops. They horror fairly around Jefferson and Market and Fifth and Sixth streets, but there are scores of them on other leading thoroughfares. Obviously they are out for no good purpose. We do not know that there is any city ordinance under which they can be arrested, but if there is it should be done.

Taking it Cool.

The heat has been intense for several days, and the nights even, which ordinarily give some relief to suffering humanity, have failed us in this instance. Windows and doors were thrown wide open to court the breeze, but the breeze declines to be courted. On Fifth street, between Main and the river, which is densely populated, the denizens make their quilts and coverlets to the pavement and street and there woo the drowsy god of sleep. Each morning presents a scene quite lively and picturesque.

Azur Lodge No. 25, I. O. O. F.

The following are the officers recently elected by the members of AZUR LODGE No. 25 of the order of Odd Fellows.

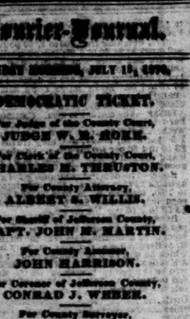
P. S. Campbell, N. G.
C. L. Gueppner, R. S.
C. L. White, V.
W. Humphreys, L.S.N.G.
A. L. Carson, L. S. V. G.
J. M. Roberts, L. S. S.
W. Holder, W.
M. Marshal, V. G.
W. J. Watafus, P. S.
J. F. Huber, R. S. W. G.
A. Peabody, R. S. V. G.
J. H. Hancock, R. S. S.
Geo. S. Moone, C.
T. C. Wall, I. G.

BASE BALL.

Eagles and Holts at Cedar Hill.

The match game between the Eagles, of this city, and the Holt Juniors, of Newport, came off at Cedar Hill this afternoon. They are regarded as very nearly equals, and the game promised to be the closest and most interesting of the season. We were glad to notice so many ladies at the last two games at Cedar Hill, and we hope the Eagles and their visitors will be greeted by a large assemblage of these fair spectators. We know they will be repaid, and the boys always play so much better when they are rewarded by the applause of bright-eyed beauties.

The following is a brief summary of the late trip of the Eagles:



Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	Runs
Eagles	5	11	9	4	11	9	1	10	6	—	76
Opponents	12	18	11	6	13	7	2	6	12	—10	

Matt must have played first base exceedingly well to have put out 281 men.

All those who wish to witness a first-class game of base ball will be gratified by visiting Cedar Hill this afternoon. Eagles vs. Holts, of Newport.

The Harvard Base Ball Club arrived at Cincinnati last night. The Eagles were preparing to start home. They are strong, stout fellows, and look as if they were capable of giving a good game to any nine in the United States. They play the Red Stockings to-day.

The Forest City Club, of Cleveland, go on an Eastern tour next month, during which they will play fifteen games with the leading clubs.

The Dexters, of New York, defeated the Mutuals, of Springfield, Mass., one day last week, in a game of nine innings, by the remarkable score of 4 to 3.

At a festival at Base Ball Park, in New Orleans, last Sunday, Mr. Foley, of the Atlantics, won the race for single scullers, making a mile and 756 feet and 1 inch. Running the bases came next, for which there were three entries. The prize was won by Thomas McKee, of the Atlantic Club, in seventeen seconds.

The Cincinnati Commercial thus speaks of the game of the Eagles and Junior Red Stockings on Saturday:

The first Junior Nine of the Red Stockings defeated the Eagles, of Louisville, on the Union Grounds yesterday, by a score of 29 to 13. The weather was extremely hot, and an audience of about three hundred witnessed the game. A close ball throughout was not to be expected, but it proved indices and very tame. After the first inning the brave Reds worked steadily ahead by scores of three and four, and their visitors only second and third based with impunity. The batting of the Eagles was caught by control of the ball in throwing to bases, and this is where he also suffered heavily and continually. The batting on both sides was poor, the Juniors making but twelve clean hits and the Eagles nine. The Eagles played much better in their game on Friday with the Olympics. They are a fine nine, built out of juveniles, but the most address manifested was in the stand of Hammer, the pitcher, before they can hope to play any but third-rate games. Practice and discipline will advance them rapidly.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

THE churches were well attended yesterday.

POLICE STATION No. 2 had Joseph Henry and George Smith, for drunkenness, last night.

YESTERDAY was another good day for the horse-car companies. They had the usual crowds.

MINERVA ANN BELL was lodged in the West-end police station for conduct calculated to provoke a breach of the peace.

THE COUNTY COURT, Hon. W. B. Hoke, Judge, will hold its usual week's session this morning.

LEMUEL OWENS and Addie Thompson were arrested and lodged in jail late last night for street fighting.

THERE were several hand to hand fights along Portland avenue yesterday, but no arrests were made.

At the gardens yesterday and last night, every thing passed off very quiet. There was not a single disturbance to report.

CHOLERA INFANTUM is prevalent in the Westend, and there were twenty fatal cases last week. There were a few fatalities from the same disease in the East-end.

LEWIS FAITH and Henry Mills, colored, engaged in a lively fight on Marshall street yesterday afternoon, using fists alone. They were arrested and placed in police station No. 1.

THE meeting at Beck's Hall to-night promises to be a very enthusiastic one. The committee to make arrangements for furnishing Prussia means to maintain her poor, and to make that country a present of an American made man-of-war.

THE AUGUST ELECTION.

A Glance at the Field.

Two weeks from this day and the contest for State officers of the county of Jefferson will be decided. There has been few public meetings comparatively, but a great many private ones, and the canvassing heretofore quite active is now growing pretty hot. The Radicals, of course, have no hope of success, but they have the shadow of a chance; for, indeed, they put up a ticket only for the purpose of organization. They will get very few votes outside of the negroes, whom, we are told, are well in hand, and will vote freely. And there is then, of course, no danger to be apprehended from that quarter. But every Democrat should consider it his duty to vote, that the party may poll a tremendous majority here and in the State as a rebuke to negro fanaticism and a greeting to our victorious brothers in Connecticut and California. Let our friends redouble their efforts to the end. The vote in this city and country for this reason will be unusually large. The question now is, how large shall be the majority for the Democratic ticket—and it will be elected. With the new disturbing element of negro suffrage brought into the canvass, and the uncertainty about their numbers and how many will choose to exercise this or new privileges, it is almost impossible to estimate the vote; but it is conceded by the Radicals the majority for the Democratic ticket will be very large. There are two or three independent candidates who will get a few votes, but they will cut a sorry figure in the race. So sorry indeed that they and their friends will wonder that they should be such fools as to prove recreant to their party and then expect their votes. Their impudence will be sternly rebuked.

FIRE.

A Grocery and Feed Store Destroyed and an adjoining House Damaged.

About the only sensation yesterday was that occasioned by the alarm of fire about half-past five o'clock, from station-box No. 34, corner of Preston and Breckinridge. It was caused by the burning of the grocery and feed store of George Koch, on the corner of Preston and Caldwell streets. The store house was a two-story frame and was entirely consumed. The alarm was sounded, and when the fire department arrived the building was falling in. Mr. Koch succeeded in saving a large portion of his stock of groceries, but the stock of feed was entirely destroyed, involving a loss of about $5,000 on property and goods. A small frame cottage, occupied as a bakery, was badly damaged on the south side, and it will cost about $200 to repair the damages to it. The excitement among people who were in the vicinity was great, and the large crowd assembled at Lion Order moved out en masse to the fire, and the small was that many people were assembled. During the furore a man named Thomas Hars, alias Broderick, helped himself to several small articles of groceries belonging to Mr. Koch and attempted to make away with them, but he was promptly arrested by the police and lodged in police station No. 1.

Y. M. C. A.

The meeting of the members of the Young Men's Christian Association, at their rooms in Weisiger Block, this evening, will be an unusually interesting one. The delegates to the late International Convention at Indianapolis will make their report, which will be of very great importance, and interest to the members and all interested in the good work.

The City Council Again.

On Friday night there was no quorum of the Board of Aldermen in session, and last night there was not a quorum of the Lower Board present, the work of the previous night and the heat having overcome them. To-night both Boards will meet as per concurrent resolution of adjournment was passed at either of the last two meetings.

An Error Corrected.

Several of our Kentucky exchanges, referring to the restoration of General Basil W. Duke as a member of the Legislature, state that it was because Congress refused to remove his disabilities. Basil Duke, we understood, resigned on account of his professional duties.

JEFFERSONVILLE.

JEFFERSONVILLE, July 18.

There has been but one arrest since Saturday night.

A carpenter estimates that one hundred new houses have been erected in Jeffersonville this season.

The Board of Equalization will have another meeting in the City Clerk's office this evening. But few complaints have been presented so far.

Prof. Hobbe's lecture on education, in the Wall-street M. E. church, yesterday, was attended by a small but highly appreciative audience.

Huch Fennell, the man who had his hand mashed in the Jeffersonville railroad yard, a day or two since, is getting better. Amputation will not have to be resorted to.

Wm. Hart, late chief Government clerk in Jeffersonville, departed on the O. and M. train yesterday for Adrian, Mich., whence he goes to Santa Fe, New Mexico, in the Government service.

Yesterday was a highly religious day at the palace. In the morning Father Andrew celebrated mass with Catholic convicts. At 11½ a. m. Prof. Hobb preached, and at 8 p. m. Dr. Austin held Episcopal service.

IMPROVIDENT LEGISLATION.

Taxation and the Condition of the City.

[To the Editor of the Courier-Journal:]

When the Mayor assumed the duties of the office, everybody was pleased with the declaration of his inaugural address, which was to be the closest and most interesting of the season. We were glad to notice so many ladies at the last two games at Cedar Hill, and we hope the Eagles and their visitors will be greeted by a large assemblage of these fair spectators. We know they will be repaid, and the boys always play so much better when they are rewarded by the applause of bright-eyed beauties.

"THE FINANCIAL CONDITION OF HIS CITY REQUIRES THE STRICTEST ECONOMY CONSISTENT WITH EFFICIENT ADMINISTRATION."

This was a declaration to my opinion that pending expenditures should be confined within the revenues. More recently, in a message to the Council, he said: "The present tax levy will be sufficient to meet the ordinary expenses of the city government, and when the delinquent taxes are collected, will be sufficient to meet the extraordinary expenses." These are words which should be well considered by every citizen, whether as interested in the welfare of his neighbor or of the community. They should be the solid argument of every substantial man to urge the Councils to be economical in their votes. The Mayor is not responsible officially, but as a leading citizen he can influence the expenditures of the present term, and by his influence induce the Councils to enact only such laws as are necessary for the proper life of the city. The assessment of property and the corrections of the assessment, now in progress, will, it is expected, be increased at the same rate as during the previous four years; that is to say, about $500,000 per annum. The laboring men of the city require such reports for their health and their recreation, but not more than the merchant or the shriveler in business ought to extend our aid cheerfully to purchase and adorn them; and for both, when they are in need of the necessaries of life, the writer is willing to vote for the purchase of a part or parks. The only question is how much we ought to be expended in order to give our population the requisite grounds. The quantity proposed by the Mayor is extravagant. We are not in London, in Paris, or in New York, and our parks should be more moderate. The idea of two parks of 500 acres each for a city of our size is extraordinary. Hyde Park, the principal resort in London, is but 400 acres, and the Bois de Boulogne, which extend from the palace, only contain 600 acres, and this is for a population of over three millions. Let us resume our magnificent plans and get about 600 acres for a park or parks.

The two bills have now come in, and our citizens have not yet realized the burden of the year. When honest and effective writers pointed out last year the future heavy taxation under the new charter, its advocates unblushingly replied with assertions that the total would be $1 65 on the $100. The writer then placed the items and figured the amount at $2 65, and that is the exact amount which we have to pay upon an assessment in many instances higher than the property would sell for to-day. The State tax is 35 cents, to which the total rises up $3 00. Is it not a patent fact to every body that rents are terribly below the figures of last year? Let me cite several examples: Two fine dwelling-houses on Jefferson are assessed at $250 a foot—$45,000, besides the houses which I estimate $40,000 a piece, are rented for $3,500 and $2,000. After paying taxes, repairs, insurance, &c., there is a net revenue of slightly more than 4 per cent. Could they sell at that rate for $2,800 are renting for $2,600, and in many cases it takes half the rents of property owners to pay their taxes. Is this a time to increase our burdens? There seems to be no remedy for the owner of real estate. His property may be rendered unproductive, and no one cares; but touch the capitalist and forth with there is a howl. Why should he be exempt from paying his share of the expenses? Do we wish to drive away the investments in railroad bonds, bondholders of the United States, are to pay nothing for the support of the government? Is the rich man, who has his tens of thousands in bonds, to continue enormously profits annually, pay in the same proportion as his holders of other property. In this respect the park ordinance is correct. A man may have different species, alarmed let him go somewhere else to make his money, for we can easily reside those who have left. Let us not make ourselves to be our own foes.

The Council should pause in its street ordinances. It has to be first decided, if the city has to pay for reconstructing streets, we can determine how much we can afford. Of course, when the road is rough and make contracts for millions, under the plea of reconstructing the property-holders to pay for it, is unwise, and may, as many thinking Paul Commissioners expressed it, "bankrupt the city."

Property owners will certainly defeat the city. There is no case in the writer's knowledge where there has been a street improved that has not been ever ended payment therefor. In other States, where the municipal powers are limited to the welfare of his neighbor or of the corporation, they would be the solid argument of every substantial man to urge the Councils to be economical in their votes. The Mayor is not responsible officially, but as a leading citizen he can influence the expenditures of the present term, and by his influence induce the Councils to enact only such laws as are necessary for the proper life of the city. The assessment of property and the corrections of the assessment, now in progress, will, it is expected, be increased at the same rate as during the previous four years; that is to say, about $500,000 per annum. The laboring men of the city require such resorts